For the
X'MAS WEEK
the film you ought to see:
MIRACLE OF LIFE
at
WEST END CINEMA
Churney Road.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913

SLAVES OF FREEDOM
are those who can but will not marry; people who are of opinion that they can get more out of Life by remaining Single.
at
WEST END CINEMA
Churney Road.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

VOL. IV NO. 307 BOMBAY: MONDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1916. ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA.

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICES.

P. & O. SAILINGS.

STEAMERS of the P. & O. Co. will be despatched to London, calling at Marseilles, at frequent intervals.

Steamers will also be depatched for Australia and for China and Japan.

Further particulars regarding fares, names of steamers and dates of departure of the above vessels will be furnished on application to the Undersigned.

Special opportunities are now offering for holiday trips, extending to a fortnight, to Ceylon and back.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

The British India Co. will despatch Mail steamers for Karachi, Persian Gulf and East and South Africa at frequent intervals.

Full particulars regarding dates and fares can also be obtained on application to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON-YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commanders.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Rangoon Maru	Y Kobayashi	5348	16th. Dec.	28th. Dec.
Yokosuka Maru	S. Hirata ..	4166	14thJan.17	26thJan.17
Tenshin Maru.	T. Osaki. ..	4178	15thJan.17	27thJan.17
Yokoshi Maru..	K. Kishimoto	4098	18thJan 17	30thJan 17
Penang Maru...	S. Kushibiki.	5280	19thJan 17	31st Jan.17

For Freight apply to—

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.

York Building.
Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet 128 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 619,057.

Twice a month from Bombay to Japan via Singapore.

Steamers	Tons.	Commanders.	Arrivals.	Departures
Java Maru ..	4490	N. Yanagi	8th Dec.	24th Dec.
Europa Maru.2	3078	S. Nakagawa	26th Dec.	3rd Jan 17
Kasagi Maru	4062	K. Sakurai	27th Dec	6th Jan 17
Inabo Maru ..	939	D. Ogawa ..	1st Jan. 17	13thJan17
Malay Maru ..	4515	M. Nemoto ..	18th Jan.	29th Jan.

For Freight apply to

M. UCHIYAMA,
Agent.

Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE PERSIAN GULF S N CO LTD

Steamers are despatched at regular intervals to Persian Gulf and Red Sea Ports via Karachi.

1st and 2nd class passengers' accommodation. Deck passengers also carried.

Present sailings are as follows:—

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. SHUSHTER, 2,664 tons, on or about 22nd Dec. 1916.

S. S. LAWOE, 2,505 tons, on or about 5th Jan. 1917.

For further particulars apply to:—

HAJI SULTANALI SHUSHTARY & Co.,
Agents.
131, Esplanade Road.

ABAD LINE.

FOR BUNDER-ABBAS, BAHREIN, BUSHIRE AND MOHAMERAH.

S.S. UNKAI MARU NO. 7, 2143 tons, will sail on or about the 15th January, 1917.

S.S. NICHIREN MARU, 2002 tons, will sail on or about the 18th January, 1917.

S.S. ASIA MARU, 2416 tons, will sail on or about the 27th January, 1917.

FOR COLOMBO, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

S.S. BANDAI MARU, 3227 tons, will sail on or about the 7th January, 1917.

For further particulars apply to:—

MIRZA MOHAMED SHIRAZEE,
15, Elphinstone Circle, Fort.
Shirazee's Building, Bombay.

SHIPPING

ELLERMAN'S

CITY AND HALL LINES.

JOINT SERVICE HOMEWARD

Sailing will be announced as soon as possible

FARES.	1st Class Single.	1st Class Return	2nd Class Single.	2nd Class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles ... London via Marseilles	555	883	420	630
Liverpool ... London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	630	1,033	480	720
	600	90	52	675
	...	943		713

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to over-staying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided, it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A. and C. Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced stewardess.

A. and C. Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passage and full particulars apply to:—

KILLICK NIXON & CO.

Bombay:—Messrs. B. Bates & Sons, Agency.

Karachi:—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

Second 1916 Russian 5½ p.c. War Loan

FOR

Rbls. 3,000,000,000.

Redeemable at par in 1926 and free of all Russian Income Tax.

Issued at Rbls. 95 per Rbls. 100 nominal plus coupon from 14th of October. Interest payable half-yearly in April and October. Subscription open from 14th November to 26th December, 1916, and every facility will be given to subscribers in the shape of advances against the Bonds by the

RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK,
BOMBAY.

Bombay, 8th November, 1916.

THE TEXAS COMPANY

Incorporated in Texas (U. S. A.)

Petroleum and its Products.

KING'S BUILDINGS.
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

The following high grade brands of Kerosen Oil imported in cases packed in America are ready for delivery:—

BRANDS	RATE.
Southern Star 150°	Rs. 7-9-0 per cases
Unicorn 125°	Rs. 6-12-0 per case

Deliveries will be made free of charge to all buyers in Bombay.

For further particulars apply to

Messrs. AHMED HUSEIN & Co.

Khadak, Mandvi Post, BOMBAY.

HEALTHY HAIR HINTS.

The idea that baldness is a sign of intellectuality is fast being exploded.

The hair is not pushed out of the head by the great knowledge inside.

In fact many learned men use Kaminia Oil to prevent their hair from coming out.

They are succeeding with it, too.

So are many in all stages of intellectuality.

Available everywhere but it must be Kaminia Oil.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital	£2,666,666
Paid-up Capital	£1,666,666
Reserve Fund	£1,266,666

Head Office:

26, Bishopsgate London, E. C.

Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombassa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandalay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisuma
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Kampale
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer	Tanga, East
Tuticorin	Point)	Africa.
Cochin	Zanzibar	Daressalam, East Africa.

Agents in New York and South America:—The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.

Agents in Mauritius:

Mouritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE are granted on the Head Office and Branches, in India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches, of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities. Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 30,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 26,800,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port
Changchun	London	Arthur)
Darien (Dalne)	Lyons	San Francisco
Hankow	Fengtien	Shanghai
Harbin	(Mukden)	Sydney
Hongkong	Nagasaki	(Australia)
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tiehling
Kobe	New York	Tientsin
(Cal. U.S.A.)	Osaka	Tokyo
Los Angles	Pekin	Tsingtau
Liaoyang	Singapore	Tsinanfu

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorised	Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Issued	Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Subscribed	Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Paid-up	Rs. 16,21,208
Reserve Funds	Rs. 11,38,656

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches.

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyallpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected, and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

SETH GHARIBDAS,
Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)

Bankers to the Government in Busrah.

SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

BANKING

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

Subscribed Capital	£1,125,000
Paid-up Capital	£ 562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£ 562,500
Reserve Fund	£ 550,000

HEAD OFFICE.

15, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS:

The Bank of England.

London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kwala Lumpor
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Rangoon
Delhi	Kota Bahru	Shanghai
Galle	(Kelantan)	Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent on the actual daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the purchase and sale of Government Securities. Stocks and Shares, and receives same for Safe Custody, realising interest and Dividends when due.

J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA

INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

Capital	£1,200,000
Reserve Fund	£1,600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE: 38, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

INDIA, BURMA STRAITS & CHINA & CEYLON, MALAY STATES JAPAN.

Bombay	Singapore	Hongkong
Calcutta	Penang	Shanghai
Madras	[illegible]	Canton
Karachi	Kwala Lumpor	Foochow
Delhi	Ipoh	Hankow
Amritsar	Klang	Peking
Rangoon	Seremban	Tientsin
Tavoy	Taiping	Yokohama
Colombo		Kobe

JAVA & SUMATRA. PHILIPPINES ISLAM. INDO-CHINA. Manila. Siam. Bangkok.

Batavia.	Saigon.	Cebu.	Puket
Sourabaya.	Haiphong.	Hoilo.	
Medan.			

NEW YORK and all Banks in Australia.

BANKERS—Bank of England, London City and Midland Bank, London, County and Westminster Bank, National Provincial Bank of England, National Bank of Scotland.

The CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world, buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance of not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends, when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER, Agent.

Esplanade Road.
Post Box No. 84, Bombay.
Office Hours—10-30 a.m. to 4 p.m.
Saturday, 10-30 a.m. to 2 p.m.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital	$15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$18,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON

BRANCHES.

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kwala Lumpor	Shanghai
Bombay	London	Do. Hongkong
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Taipeh
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe India, Australia, America, China and Japan. Credits granted. Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

J. D. SMART,
Agent.

45, Clive Buildings.

BANKING

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS. BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 7,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 21st and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE.

Mandvi Branch and Sandhurst Road Branch

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

INSURANCE

NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY, LIMITED.

INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.

ESTABLISHED 1731.

FIRE, MARINE & ACCIDENT.

PHŒNIX ASSURANCE Co., Ld.

INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND

ESTABLISHED 1789.

FIRE & MARINE.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE Co., Ld.

INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.

WESTERN (MARINE) ASSURANCE COMPANY

INCORPORATED IN CANADA.

WORLD MARINE AND GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.

As General Agents for the abov First Class English Offices we ar accepting.

Fire, Marine and Accident business.

Applications for rates and terms will receive our prompt attention.

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,

General Agents.

GRAHAM'S BUILDING,

Fort

THE ZENITH LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.

Managing Agents:—H. M. MEHTA & Co.

Policyholders can vote at meetings of the Company and thus have a voice in its management.

Funds are invested in Government and other Securities authorised by the Indian Trust Act.

The Rates of Premiums are equitable for India, and the lowest that can with safety be offered to the assured.

Policies issued on most liberal conditions and unnecessary restrictions abolished.

For Prospectus, forms and other particulars, please apply to:—

N. B. LALA,
Secretary,
43, Forbes Street Fort,
Bombay.

WANTED—Influential and active Agents throughout India and elsewhere.

INSURANCE

THE ORIENTAL

GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1874

INDIA'S

Model Life Assurance Company.

FUNDS	CLAIMS PAID
Rs. 5,00,00,000	Rs. 4,50,00,000

The Question of the Moment!

Have you made adequate and secure provision for your wife and family or for old age? If not, effect a Policy with the "ORIENTAL" without a further moment's delay.

Low Premiums. Absolute Security.

Liberal Conditions.

Full particulars and forms on application.

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.

Oriental Buildings, BOMBAY.

THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO., LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—CALCUTTA.

Offers world-wide policies on most liberal terms.

Security unquestioned.

Energetic Agents wanted:—To represent the Company throughout the Deccan.

For prospectus, etc., please apply to

B. RAMCHANDRA & Co.,
General Agents,
49, Medows Street, BOMBAY.

783

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.

Funds exceed	Rs. 1,20,00,000
Claims paid exceed	Rs. 36,00,000
Annual Income exceeds..	Rs. 25,00,000

All classes of Life Assurance transacted.

Prospectus and quotations to meet individual requirements may be obtained on application.

ALBUM, BHARUCHA & Co.,
Managers.

THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

(HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY).

Chairman—The Hon'ble Sir FAZULBHOY CURRIMBHOY, Kt.

Attractive Schemes at Low Rates.

For Prospectus and further particulars—

Apply to—

SECRETARIES & MANAGERS.
JIVANLAL DASTUR & CO.,
113, Esplanade Road, Fort.

HOTELS

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, Matheran

Is now conducted under the new management of Mr. M. C. LOBO, (the late manager of Pinto's Hotel), who has had experience of this business for over 30 years.

It occupies best situation, and affords all comforts, with good cuisine.

Blocks also reserved for European visitors.

TERMS VERY MODERATE.

"KRISHNA BHUVAN," Mahableshwar

BEST, CHEAPEST HOTEL FOR HINDUS

Month's Boarding and Lodging Rs. 75,

For particulars apply to:

THE PROPRIETOR.

FIRST CLASS REFRESHMENT ROOM

A. VIANELLI,

Chowpatty.

BUSINESS NOTICES

"WANTED" "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional three (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headlines count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Vouchers given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES may be had on application to—
THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
"Bombay Chronicle."

MATRIMONIAL.

A fair complexioned Behdin, aged 30, of good phisique and medium built, with sober habits, of a religious and benevolent temperament trading in one of the premier cities of India, with an annual income of about £1,000 is open to negotiation with parents or guardians of suitable brides of similar adaptabilities. Horoscopes preferred. Please write to Box No. 446, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 6455

MISCELLANEOUS

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament, and other European, etc., etc., Subjects:—"Bookkeeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand, and Shorthand Speed Classes. Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, Gopaldas Laldas, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

MOTOR VEHICLE.

SIMPLEX AUTOMOBILE WORKS, Bellasis Road, Byculla, are the cheapest for repairs and spare parts of motor cars and lorries. First class workmanship guaranteed, under the supervision of a qualified expert Engineer. Free advice to Patrons. Inquiries and trials solicited. Private motor cars on hire. Telephone 3634. 6422

INSURANCE.

LIFE ASSURANCE—Wanted DISTRICT and LOCAL AGENTS for a progressive Indian LIFE Office. Good terms to good men. Only qualified gentlemen need apply, giving full particulars, capacity for business, previous experience, etc., to Box No. 432, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 6421

SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES.

WANTED—STUDENTS for The Bombay School of Chemistry and Pharmacy which opens in December. Special Courses for Dispensers and Chemists. Good Prospects for passed candidates. For particular apply to the Principal, Lamington Road, Bombay. 5975

WANTED

WANTED—OVERLAND LIMONSINE or Willy's Knight, latest model in first class running order. Apply Box No. 449, Advt Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED.—A FLAT in Fort for a small family from 1st January. Write to Box No. 100, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED—A TYPIST, possessing good knowledge of English correspondence. Salary according to qualifications. Apply stating age and nationality to Box No. 442, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 6450

WANTED—A EUROPEAN NURSE to look after house and three children of an Indian nobleman. Apply stating age and references to Box No. 443, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 6451

WANTED—Sanskrit knowing GRADUATES and Matrics strong in English and Mathematics, as School Masters for Idar State. Starting pay Rs. 55 and Rs. 20 respectively.

S. N. SEHAY, B.A.,
D. P. I.,
Himatnagar, B. B. & C. I. Ry. 6435

WANTED—FEMALE TELEPHONE OPERATORS.—Commencing salary Rs. 45 to Rs. 60 per mensem according to ability. Apply in own handwriting sending copies of testimonials to the MANAGER, Bombay Telephone Co., Ltd., Home Street, Fort, Bombay.
Bombay, 20th December, 1916. 6411

WANTED—Two different CHIEF AGENTS for C. P. and Berar and Bombay Presidency. Liberal allowance and commission to experienced and energetic men. First class references absolutely necessary. Please apply to—

P. BANERJEA,
Secretary, National Insurance Co., Ltd.,
8, Council House Street,
6424 Calcutta.

WANTED—An energetic GRADUATE for a Mohomaden Madrassa, as a HEAD-MASTER. Salary according to qualifications. Applications with copies of testimonials should be addressed to:—

A. K. MAJOTHI,
Headmaster,
6400 Rawnake Islam, Dhoraji.
(Kathiawar.)

WANTED—An ASSESSOR on Rs. 75 p.m. with the free use of Municipal cycle. Post is pensionable. Applicants must possess a certificate from a recognised Engineering School and should state their age and enclose copies of testimonials. Applications should reach the undersigned on or before the 15th January, 1917.

H. N. RAY,
Chief Executive Officer,
Municipal Committee,
6461 Nagpur.

VIVE LA FRANCE !

THE FRENCH ROOM, affiliated to the ALLIANCE FRANCAISE DE PARIS and the TOURING CLUB DE FRANCE, gives its resident and non-resident members (1) conversational practice in the most pleasant forms, (2) practical help when they travel in France.
Apply to PROF. LOUIS PELTIER, Thoburn House, Apollo Bunder, Bombay.

WANTED

WANTED EUROPEAN or PARSI to canvas Business, experienced in Shipchandlers, Railway and Stores. Good salary and commission given. Apply Box 447, "Bombay Chronicle." 6457

WANTED—An experienced and able EDITOR for a Gujrati Daily. Pay liberal. Apply Box No. 444, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 6453

APPLICATIONS from ladies and gentlemen seeking billets are required. The PIONEER AGENCY. 45-53, Kalbadevi Road. 6459

WANTED—CAPITALIST to finance an old established and well-known concern. Large returns guaranteed. No risk. For particulars apply to Box No. 448, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Large quantity of SLACK and DUST COAL at cheap rate. Splendid opportunity to bona-fide consumers, as prices are expected to rise still. Apply Box No. 445, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 6454

FOR SALE—BAY WALER GELDING aged. About 15 hands, broken to harness. Rs. 250. Apply

WELLINGTON MEWS,
6460 Wodehouse Road.

OXYPATHOR FOR DISPOSAL.—Cost Rs. 150; quite good condition, highly recommended in nervous diseases. What offers. Apply to Box No. 434, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 6425

FOR SALE—MILL MACHINERY ENGINE, BOILER, LOOMS, &c., brand new and some second hand also. Apply to STATE ENGINEER, MORVI. 6349

FOR SALE—SLOTTING MACHINES, Lathes Screw cutting, Machines, and machinery of every description. Send your enquiries to Box No. 1000, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 673

FOR SALE—One WESTINGHOUSE D. C shunt wound 15 B.H.P. 460 volts, 960/1100 R. P. M. complete with shunt regulator and pulley. Apply to Box No. 15, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1085

OUR "Famous Domestic Suites" of 6 Padlocks, 1¼in., with one non-interchangeable key to each lock and 2 master-keys to fit all 6, Rs. 13 per set; with 2 non-interchangeable keys to each Padlock and 2 master-keys, Rs. 15, per set. Excellent for all uses. R. H. PATUCK & Co., 14, Custom House Road, Bombay.

TO BE LET

ROOM TO LET—With bath-room and W.C. attached with European family near Byculla Club. Apply Box No. 440, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 6443

TO BE LET—For the cold season uptil March OLYMPIA HOUSE MATHERAN. Apply Mrs. KARAKA, Marine Lines. 6376

TO LET—For Parsis, two Blocks, fourth floor, New PETIT MANSIONS, Sleater Road. Airy, commodious, up-to-date, with lift. Near train, tram, victoria stand. Good view of Chowpatty and Bombay. Rent Rs. 145 and Rs. 150. Apply "S.", 361, Hornby Road. 6432

WATSON'S ANNEXE, Apollo Bunder—Rooms facing Yacht Club, Apollo Pier Road. Rents from Rs 25 to Rs. 125. Rooms can be furnished and arrangements for Board made on shortest notice. Apply to MANAGER. 704.

TO BE LET—A commodious upper storied Bungalow "THE RETREAT," at Khar Road, Bandra. For particulars apply to:—

RUSTOMJI P. BHARUCHA,
6231 Bell Lane, Fort.

PUBLIC NOTICES

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.

WITHDRAWAL OF CONCESSIONS.

WITH EFFECT from the 1st January, 1917, the following concessions will be suspended:—

(1) The issue of Week-end return tickets at reduced fares as notified in para 54, pages 99 to 103 of the G. I. P. Railway Coaching Guide No. 192 (December, 1916.)

(2) The reservation of a first class compartment for 3 fares, and of a second class compartment for 4 fares between Bombay and certain stations as shown in Statement (a) appearing between pages 128 and 129 of the G. I. P. Railway Coaching Guide No. 192 (December 1916.)

(3) The reservation of first class compartments for 3 fares and of second class compartments for 4 fares, between Bombay and certain junction stations and via as shown in Statement (B) appearing between pages 128 and 129 of the G. I. P. Ry. Coaching Guide No. 192 (December 1916).

(4) Concessions—Statement (A). G. I. P. Ry. Coaching Guide No. 192 (December 1916).

Page.	Para.	Item.	Particulars.
164	123	2	Golf Club members.
164	123	3	Rowing Club members.
165	123	6	Members of Agricultural Associations.
166	123	8	Pictures to and from Exhibitions.

Concessions—Statement (B). G. I. P. Ry. Coaching Guide No. 192 (December, 1916).

Page.	Para.	Item.	Particulars.
167	123	1	Professional entertainment Companies.
167	123	2	Horses and animals of circus troupes.
168	123	3	Cricket football and Hockey teams.
168	123	4	Polo teams, hunting & pig-sticking parties.
170	123	6	Horses and Ponies for racing purposes.
174	123	12	Members of Masonic Good Templars Lodges
175	123	16	Conductors of any Tourist Agency.
175	123	17	Members of the Mining & Geological Institute of India attending meetings of the Institute.

(5) The charge for reservation of a third class carriage (four-wheeler) or a compartment—vide page 128, Statements (A & B) G. I. P. Railway Coaching Guide No. 192 (December 1916). The charge in future will be according to the seating capacity marked on the vehicle.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 21st December, 1916. 2823

PUBLIC NOTICES

NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS superscribed "Tenders for Oils, Grease, Lubricants, and Petrol" are invited for their supply as follows, for one year commencing from the 1st April 1917:—

	Vide Tender—Form "A" Cwt.
Oil, Axle Winter	26,000
Oil Axle, Summer	10,000
Oil, Coaching	3,000
	Form "B" Cwt.
Oil, Castor	4,000
Oil, Linseed Boiled	900
	Form "C" Cwt.
Oil, Linseed, Raw	800
	Form "D" Cases.
Oil, Kerosine, Snow-flake	20,000
Oil, Kerosine, "Chester"	36,000
	Cwt.
Oil, "Sigma"	300
	Gallons.
Oil, Airoline	80
	Cwt.
Oil, Mustard	20
Oil, Cleaning, "Special"	800
	Gallons.
Oil, Crank, Chamber, "A.M."	1,500
Oil, Cylinder, Vacuum	350
Oil, Cylinder, "A.A.A."	2,200
Oil, Dynamo, "R.S.S. 31"	480
Oil, Glyd	350
Oil, Motor, Wakefields	140
	Cwt.
Oil, Rangoon	350
	Gallons.
Oil, Valvoline, Spindle, Lubricating	550
	Cwt.
Grease, Mineral	500
Lubricant, Solid Calypsol	25
Petrolatum	45
	Gallons.
Petrol, Shell" or "B.O.C."	5,000
Petrol, Assam "A"	38,000
Petrol, Assam "B."	14,000

The Tenders must reach the Agent, North Western Ry., Naulakha, Lahore, by 13 hours on Tuesday the 27th February 1917, at which date, time and place, they will be opened in the presence of any Tenderers who are present.

Forms of Tender, with full particulars of conditions of Contracts, can be obtained from the Chief Storekeeper, Lahore, on payment of Rs. 5 for each Tender Form (or Rs. 20 for all), which amount must be remitted with applications. No Tenders will be considered unless submitttd on these Forms.

If Tenderers are not actual manufacturers, they must at the time of tendering, give the names of the manufacturers of the Oils &c. they propose to supply, and state where the works are situated.

A sum of Rs. 500 in cash or Currency Notes, is to be deposited for each Tender with the Chief Cashier, N.W. Railway, Naulakha, Lahore, with a covering letter stating that the amount has been remitted in connection with the Tender for Oils, Grease, Lubricants, and Petrol, and the receipt or receipts attached to the respective Forms of Tenders. Tenderers should post this amount in advance so as to allow sufficient time for a receipt to reach them before submitting the Tender. Currency Notes valuing Rs. 500 and above of other than Lahore Circle, will not be accepted. Tenders received without such receipts will not be considered.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender, or part of a Tender, or to assign any reason for non-acceptance of a Tender, or Tenders, and can reject the whole or part of any Tender.

By Order,
D. E. KENTINGE,
Chief Storekeeper,
6463 N. W. Railway.
Chief Storekeeper's Office,
Lahore, dated 19-12-16.

BOMBAY BARODA & CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

(Incorporated in England by special Act of Parliament).

NOTICE.

WITH reference to the Notification regarding the curtailment of Train services, the Public are advised that the following Concessions will be suspended from the 1st January 1917:—

1. Week end tickets.
2. Dakore Fair Return Tickets.
3. Professional Entertainment Companies, including Horses and Animals of Circus Troupes.
4. Cricket, Foot ball and Hockey teams.
5. Polo teams, Hunting and Pigsticking parties.
6. Horses and Ponies for racing purposes.
7. Members of Masonic and Good Templars lodges.
8. Conductors or Tourist parties.
9. Members of the Mining and Geological Institute of India attending Meetings of the Institute.
10. Reservation of a 1st class compartment for 3 fares between Bombay and Delhi, Agra, Muttra, Bhatinda and via and of a 2nd class five berth compartment for 4 fares between Bombay and Delhi.
11. Parties of Cultivators visiting Government Farms in the Bombay Presidency.
12. Special reduced fare return tickets between certain stations notified at page 17 items (d) to (e) of the Company's Coaching Tariff.

R. WOOLLCOMBE,
Agent,
B. B. & C. I. Railway.
Bombay, 20th December, 1916. 6413

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

WE HEREBY NOTIFY that our office will be REMOVED on 25th December, 1916, to the Mercantile Bank Buildings, (52 and 54 Esplanade Road), First Floor.

WELD & CO.
Bombay, 21st December, 1916. 6407

NOTICE.

STUDENTS of the FERGUSSON COLLEGE are hereby informed that they will be required to attend the College from 3rd January, 1917, as the plague has now abated.

R. P. PARANJPYE,
Principal.
Fergusson College,
Poona, 18th Dec. 1916. 6444

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that PURSHOTAM VISHRAM MAWJEE and BAI VALIBAI, widow of VALLABHDAS VISHRAM and Administratrix de bonis non of the estate of CHATURBHUJ MAWJEE have contracted to sell to our client the property hereunder described. All persons having claims against the said property by way of inheritance, gift, mortgage, lease, lien, sale, or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 91, Medows Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to such claim and the same if any will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground containing by admeasurement 540.39 square yards or thereabouts situate lying and being at Kalkadevi Road outside the fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 684, New No. 3139, Old survey No. 34, New survey No. 1649, together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon and assessed by the Collector and Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 445 and street Nos. 205, 207 to 217 Kalkadevi, C Ward No. a/1475 and street Nos. 160-164 Old Hanuman Lane and C Ward No. 1475 and Street No. 2 Old Hanuman Lane Street and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the East by the property of Canji Chatu on or towards the West by the said Kalbadevi Road on or toards the North by the Old Hanuman Lane and on or towards the South by the property of Vallabhdas Jamnadas.

Dated this 22nd day of December, 1916.

MANSUKHLAL HIRALAL MEHTA & Co.,
6464 Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Sir JUGMOHANDAS VURJIWANDAS, Knight, has contracted to sell to the purchaser who is our client the undermentioned property.

All persons having any claim or interest thereto or therein or in or to any part thereof, either by way of gift inheritance, mortgage, charge, lease lien, trust or otherwise howsoever, are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at No. 65, Esplanade Road Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof failing which the said sale will be completed without reference to any such claim or interest and the same if any will be treated as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground formerly of Pension and Tax Tenure but subsequently redeemed and now of Freehold Tenure together with the messuages, bungalows and dwelling house and other buildings standing thereon called and known by the name of "The Westfield" situate lying and being at Cumballa Hill without the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay fronting the Mahaluxmi or Warden Road on the East side thereof containing by admeasurement ten thousand square yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's New Nos. 455 and B/455, New Survey Nos 7/7131 1/7133 and 7133 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward, Ward No. 3513 (2) and Street No. 35 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the North by the private common passage leading from Warden Road to Somerset House belonging to the late Hon'ble Mr. Justice Tyabji, on or towards the South by the remaining portion of the Westfield the property of Tribhowandas Vurjiwandas, on or towards the East by the said private common passage leading to the said Somerset House and on or towards the West by the said Mahaluxmi or Warden Road.

Dated this 22nd day of December, 1916.

EDGELOW GULABCHAND,
WADIA & CO.,
6449 Solicitors, High Court.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. SORABJI RUTTONJI CONTRACTOR has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our clients SHAH RUTTONJI JIVANDAS and Co. Any person having or claiming in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claims and the same if any will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of vacant land together with a pucca built well standing thereon, containing by admeasurement 3,258 square yards or thereabouts situate in the village of Kirol, Taluka Salsette, Zilla Thana, in the Registration Sub-District of Kurla, together with trees, shrubs, and plants, etc., standing thereon and bounded by a wire-fencing and which said piece of land forms part of survey No. 73, Pot No. 2 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Ruttonji Jivandas, on or towards the West by the Tansa Water Duct, on or towards the North partly by the property of Bomanji Rustomji Contractor and partly by the property of Kurpal Hursey and on or towards the South by the property of Dharsey Anandji.

Dated this 19th day of December, 1916.

ARDESIR, HORMUSJI, DINSHAW & Co.,
6403 Purchaser's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the UNITED KINGDOM of GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND and of the British Dominions beyond the seas King Defender of the Faith Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of RAMRAO GAJANAN JAYAKAR, of Bombay Prabhu Hindu Inhabitant, Superintendent, Revenue Department, Bombay Government Secretariat .....Deceased.

DHAKIABHAI RAMRAO JAYAKAR, of Bombay Prabhu Hindu Inhabitant, a Student, residing at Kalbadevi Road, without the Fort of Bombay .....Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this nineteenth day of December in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and sixteen and in the seventh year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar
(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI.
19th day of December, 1916.
Messrs. LITTLE & CO.,
6462 Petitioner's Attorneys.

AMUSEMENTS

TO-NIGHT'S THE NIGHT

TO SEE

THE MOST WONDERFUL FILM

EVER MADE:

"THE MIRACLE OF LIFE"

Shown to the Viceroy and at our own special war performance.

FOR ONE WEEK ONLY

AT THE

WEST END CINEMA

6-45—8-30—10.

Book your Seat early to avoid disappointment.

SALE BY AUCTION

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO
Auctioneers to the Government, G. I. P. Railway, etc.,
No. 53, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.
Residence Telephone No. 696.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE ON SUNDAY, THE 31ST DECEMBER, AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

AUCTION SALE of Very Rich and Made-to-Order Household Furniture by Well-known makers such as Roberts, Wimbridge, Devji Canji, Breslauer and Benjamin and others, Cottage Piano by D'Almain London, Brass Bed, Hand-Sewing Machine, Josts Fan, Rich Pencil Drawings, Automatic Window Curtains, Baba Garries, English Glassware, Porcelainware and Platedware, etc.

Messrs. MEHTA and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on SUNDAY, the 31st instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at the Arab Bungalow, Cuffe Parade, the very valuable specially selected and made-to-order handsome and substantial household furniture, such as telescopic dining tables for 12 persons, specially ordered dining chairs, artistic mirrored sideboards, substantial whatnots, rich dinner waggons, double meatsafes, silk tapestry lined complete drawing room suites of sofas and chairs, marble topped and wooden topped highly polished centre tables, solid iron framed grand cottage piano by the well-known Messrs. D'Almaine, London, rich riting tables, office tawbles, mirrored artistic cabinets, office chairs, revolving book cases, carved blackwood jardineer stands, rich vases, elegant oil paintings and pencil drawings by well-known artists, Master key roll top office tables, easy low and Curzon chairs, mirrored hat-stands, verandah benches, rich solid teapoys, wall plates, wall brackets, table ornaments, rich carpets, card tables, glass door book cases, automatic window curtains, full size Josts fan, hand-sewing machines, baba garries, selected solid double and single glass and panel door almyrahs, cloth and gown presses, dressing chests of drawers, marble topped dressing and washing tables, iron double and single beds wooden beds, very rich double brass bedstead, joondah tables, iron double and single beds, wooden almyrahs, towel horses, rich glass crockery and platedware, etc., etc., the property of A. Holden, Esq., of Messrs. Bradbury Brady and Coy., including that of newly appointed Collector of Customs for Rangoon.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

MEHTA, & Co.,
Auctioneers
Bombay, 25th December, 1916.

CRAWFORD & CO.
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
16, Apollo Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 521.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable new designed elegant pieces of household furniture, Ebonized Cottage Piano, Sewing Machine Motor Cycle, Platedware, Glassware, etc., the property of Captain Russell the Cable Censor, Bombay, and that of others.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by public auction on WEDNESDAY, the 27th day of December, 1916, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at No. 2 Rahim Mansions at Colaba Causeway, very valuable new designed elegant pieces of household furniture consisting of dining table dining chairs, dinner wagon, meatsafes, dumb-waiters, elegant new designed mirror back sideboards, rich drawing room suites of sofas and chairs in 10 pieces, Chesterfield sofas and chairs, single and doublle mirror door decent pattern almyrahs, clothes and gown hanging presses wardrobes, dressing chest of drawers, easy and rocking chairs, reclining sofas, lady's easy chairs, marble top centre tables, rich embossed tile top teapoys, rich and artistic corner and side cabinets, dressing and writing tables, English designed palm stands, clothes baskets, solid silver centre piece, antique French Clock hornless Pathephone with records, microscope in case, sweet-toned iron-framed ebonized cottage piano by J. M. Schweighofer Sohne & Co., who have been awarded gold and silver medals in the Exhibition at Paris, revolving piano stool, brass and iron single and double bedsteads, mirror back hat-stands marble top wash-hand tables, towel horse, ice box, sewing machine, electric lamps, Hink's and Ditmar's, rich oil pantings in frames such as "Here is Daddy," "Love me," "I am alone" China and Majolica vases, table ornaments, rich carpets, rich platedware by well-known makers, glassarwe, crockeryware, cooking utensils, etc.

One 2½ H. P. "Centaur" Motor Cycle Single cylinder, chain driver, can be fitted with battery and magnets.

The property of Captain Russell, the Cable Censor, Bombay, and that of others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 25th December, 1916.

MENESSE & CO.
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF 100 F. P. BALES BENGAL COTTON.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on THURSDAY, the 28th December, 1916, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at the G. I. P. Railway Company's Goods Yard, Colaba, by order of the Insurance Office concerned the following bales of cotton slightly damaged by fire and water:—

100 F. P. bales Bengal cotton (Hurdwarganj to Colaba. Invoice No. 31 R. R. 30028 dated 1st December, 1916.)

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 25th December, 1916.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

QUEEN OF BOMBAY,

HOME OF CELEBRITIES.

EVERY EVENING AT 6-45 & 10.

GREAT SUCCESS OF THE SPECIAL CHRISTMAS PROGRAMME.

A famous film:

"A MODERN CINDERELLA."

A poor shop-girl reads the story of Cinderella and realistic events occur in her own life on the lines of the Cinderella. A slipper placed by a theatrical company fits her foot and she rises to the high position of a leading actress.

"THE TERRIBLE TURK."

A man disguises himself as a Turkish ruby dealer in order to help a friend and goes to the latter's would-be father-in-law's house to sell a ruby. A real Turk comes along and very funny situations ensue.

"WANTED A HUSBAND."

Uncle decides to see his niece's husband. As that young man is out of town she substitutes another man to meet her uncle. The real husband turn up and there are naturally some comic scenes of doubt before everything is cleared up.

The latest

PATHE GAZETTE.

SPECIAL HOLIDAY MUSIC BY THE EUROPEAN ORCHESTRA.

Prices: Re. 1/8, Re. 1, Ans. 8 & 4, Box seats, Rs. 2.

NEW ALEXANDRA

NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET

Tel. 1882.

TO-NIGHT. TO-NIGHT

A Clarendon Master Piece

A PRINCESS OF BLOOD

A Spectacular Four Act Photo-Play, of the Thrilling Story of a Princess's Love Romance, Royal Plots, and the Court Intrigues.

with

CHARLES CHAPLIN

the Prince of Comedians
in a new two reel comic convulsion.

Thrice Nightly: 7, 8-45, 10-30.

USUAL HALF RATES. Re. 1 to As. 2.

COMMENCING SATURDAY NEXT

Our Super Circus Serial

"PEG O' THE RING"

THE ANGLO-AMERICAN CINEMA.

LITTLE AWAY FROM OLYMPIA (East Side)
SANDHURST ROAD,

HEART OF A TIGRESS.

4,500 feet.

TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

IT WILL PAY YOU
TO PURCHASE
YOUR PHOTO REQUISITES
ONLY FROM

S. MAHADEO & SON

54-56, Hornby Road, Fort,
BOMBAY.

N.B.—All kinds of amateurs' and works repairs to cameras &c. carefully executed

PARISIAN DAIRY CO., Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, for high class Table Butter, Rich Cream and Milk.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

VEN-YUSA is intimately associated with the health of the skin and is a necessity. Ordinary face creams as a rule may satisfy vanity, but they ignore nature. Ven-Yusa is quite unique.

VEN-YUSA The Oxygen Face Cream.

Ven-Yusa enhances the beauty and vitality of the skin by virtue of its natural oxygen properties. The result of using Ven-Yusa every day is a skin that is always soft and clear, and a complexion dainty and attractive.

R. 1 per jar, of Chemists, Perfumers, &c. Head Depot: 9, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta.

XMAS & NEW YEAR

ORDERS ARE NOW REGISTERED

AT

ROYAL

FANCY SWEETMEAT SALOON

The Season's Delightness and its Enjoyments.

SWEET, CHEERFUL & DELICIOUS VARIETIES NOW SUMPTUOUSLY STOCKED.

Halva Albums made to order. Also Mascati Halva in beautiful tins at 10 annas.

Ours is the only Charming Sweetmeat Saloon for Europeans

PROPRIETOR:

KAMRUDIN EBRAHIMJI,

Baria Mansions,

OPP: CRAWFORD MARKET,

BOMBAY.

Telephone No. 2876.

NERVOUSNESS AND INSOMNIA

are symptoms of nerve irritation, often the result of OVER-WORK, ANXIETY, OVER-STUDY, MENTAL ANXIETY, and excesses of eating, drinking, or bodily abuses.

HUXLEY'S "Ner-Vigor"

A syrup of acid glycero-phosphates rich in organic phosphates, which after absorption into the blood, build up cell life and help to restore mental equilibrium, muscular vigour, and reinforced nerve power.

Original bottles of 50 doses sold throughout India, Burmah, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, etc.

ANGLO-AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL Co., Ltd., Croydon, London.

EVENTUALLY

YOU WILL USE

YE, CAPTAINS OF INDUSTRY!

Guard the efficiency of labour you employ against whatever cause that mars it. If Malaria be the trouble, do not hesitate, but use without delay SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC, the only CURE for Malaria and Fevers. Remember cheap medicines like cheap labour ultimately prove the dearer Squibb's is not only effective but prompt in its effects. Hence, it minimizes the cost of medicine, the loss of labour and the duration of suffering. It is useful alike in the home, in the office or in the workshop.

MADON SONS & CO. CRAWFORD MARKET, BOMBAY.

SQUIBB'S

AGUE SPECIFIC.

MONGINI BROTHERS'

CHRISTMAS CAKES.

Christmas Cakes	.. Plain, no icing	.. per lb.	Re. 1	0
Do. do.	.. Iced and decorated	.. ,,	,, 1	4
Do. do.	.. with chocolate icing	.. ,,	,, 1	8
Do. do.	.. with almond icing	.. ,,	,, 1	12

All cakes bear the seal Mongini Brothers, BOMBAY.

62, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

WEATHER REPORT

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Dec. 23.

Weather has everywhere been dry and disturbance in northern India has practically disappeared.

Forecast:—Dry weather.

RAINFALL IN INDIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Dec. 22.

Rainfall for the wee ending December 21st was more than 20 per cent. in defect in all divisions, with the exception of the following, where the absence of rainfall is a normal feature at this time of the year:—Assam, Bengal, Bihar, Sind, Rajputana, West Gujarat, Central India west, Konkan and Hyderabad. The rainfall from the 1st December to date is more than 20 per cent. in excess in Mysore and is within 20 per cent. of the normal in Assam. It is 20 per cent. or more in defect in the rest of the country except in the following divisions where no rain usually falls during this period of the year:—Bihar, Sind, Gujarat, Konkan, and Hyderabad south.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 22nd Dec. 1916

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr	29.915 Inch.
Temperature of Air	77.0 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	69.8 ,,
Dew Point	66.6 ,,
Relative humidity of Air	0.709 ,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	0.8 ,,
Maximum temperature of Air	82.9 ,,
Minimum ....do.....do.	72.0 ,,
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	SE,ENE,WNW,NNE.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours from midnight to midnight	94 Miles.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES IN BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time. h. m.	Depth on Still. ft. in	LOW WATER. Day of Month.	Bombay Mean time. h. m.	Depth on Still. ft. in
	Dec.			Dec.		
Sat.	23	m 9 28	26 2	23	m 3 49	20 5
		10 44a	29 0		3 38a	14 11
Sun.	24	m 10 20	26 9	24	m 4 39	19 7
		11 38a	30 0		4 23a	14 2
Mon.	25	m 11 12	17 8	25	m 5 26	18 10
					5a	13 10
Tues.	26	m 0 11	30 6	26	m 6 12	18 2
		0 3a	27 7		5 54a	13 11
Wed.	27	m 0 53	30 9	27	m 6 58	17 8
		0 53a	27 1		6 41a	14 6
Thur	28	m 1 35	30 6	28	m 7 44	17 5
		1 44a	27 5		7 29a	15 7
Fri.	29	m 2 18	29 10	29	m 8 32	17 3
		2 33a	28 11		8 19a	16 11

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Dec.		Sunrise.		Sunset.	
,, 23	(Saturday)	7h.	8m.	6h.	8m.
,, 24	(Sunday)	7h.	9m.	6h.	8m.
,, 25	(Monday)	7h.	9m.	6h	9m.
,, 26	(Tuesday)	7h.	10m.	6h.	9m.
,, 27	(Wednesday)	7h.	10m.	6h	10m.
,, 28	(Thursday)	7h	11m	6h.	10m.
,, 29	(Friday)	7h.	11m.	6h.	11m.

PHASES OF THE MOON:—

New Moon	1916 Dec.	25th.,	9h. 1.2m. a.m.
First Quater	.	31st.,	5h. 37.2m. p.m.
Full Moon	1917 Jan	8th.,	1h. 12.0m. ..
Last Quarter	,, ,,	16th.,	5h. 12.1m. p.m.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer is the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, on the 23rd December 1916 was 30.147 inches For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .031 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .014 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 23rd December 1916, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are lightly clouded in the extreme north and clear elsewhere. Temperature has fallen and is now generally in defect at night.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is generally below normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Night temperature is in defect in upper Sind and the northern districts of Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear in north Gujarat and lightly or moderately clouded elsewhere. Night temperature is in excess in Kathiawar and Gujarat.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. Temperature has fallen and is now generally in defect.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly or modrately clouded in the north Konkan and clear in the south Konkan. Humidity is normal or in defect.

The Bombay Decan and Hyderabad.—Skies are moderately clouded in the north Bombay Deccan and the adjacent parts of north Hyderabad and clear elsewhere. Temperature has fallen and is now in defect in the southern half of the division.

General Remarks.—Weather has been dry and is likely to continue so. The unsettled conditions in the Punjab have disappeared.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 a. m. on SATURDAY, the 23rd of December 1916.

STATIONS.	Temp in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours	Rainfall. Total, 1st Nov. to date.	Rainfall. Departure, 1st Nov. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (22nd Dec.)	65.0	47.2	75	0.04	..	—3.59
Jask	75.6	59.3	80	0.02	..	—1.29
Do. (th Dec.)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muskat	76.9	65.1	69	0	..	—0.82
Do. (22nd Dec.)	79.9	66.6	73	0	..	—0.81
PUNJAB—						
Multan	73.3	40.2	73	0	..	—0.29
Rawalpindi	63.4	31.4	76	0.33	..	—0.46
Lahore	69.0	36.3	80	0.02	..	—0.31
Hissar	71.5	37.2	66	0	..	..
Ambala	67.7	37.3	79	0	..	—0.57
Delhi	69 8	43.3	62	0	..	—0.44
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	70.3	42.1	51	0	..	—0.27
Mainpuri	70.5	41 2	69	0.01	..	—0.41
Jhansi	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cawnpore	69.6	37.7	71	2.20	..	1.79
Allahabad	70.1	41.8	68	0.51	..	—0.06
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	73 1	46.2	75	0	..	—0.17
Karachi	80.0	69..	44	0	..	—0.12
Ajmer	72.8	43.7	70	0	..	—0.36
Jaipur	73.6	41.1	48	0	..	—0.29
Kotah	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mount Abu	67.4	51.4	46	0	..	—0.33
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA West—						
Bhuj	80.0	53.7	38	0	..	—0.15
Dwarka	84.8	64.7	50	0	..	—0.06
Veraval	80.4	67.7	67	0	..	—0.34
Rajkot	86.8	69.0	55	0	..	—0.28
Bhavnagar Parva	89.4	68..	75	0	..	—0.24
Surat	87.3	64.5	49	0	..	—0.14
Ahmedabad	86.4	61.0	42	0	..	—0.19
Deesa	86.6	56.1	51	0	..	—0.15
Neemuch	75..	46.8	63	0	..	—0.26
Indore	77.2	49.2	54	0.86	..	0.39
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	71 1	39.5	76	2.76	..	2.69
Saugor	74.4	46.2	59	0.32	..	—0.53
Hoshangabad	74.7	44.9	68	1.42	..	0.47
Khandwa	80.0	48.7	73	1.08	..	0.36
Akola	80.2	48.2	68	2.42	..	1.60
Amraoti	79.6	52..	36	0.45	..	—0.44
Nagpur	77.4	48.1	54	2.56	..	1.83
Chanda	79..	45.8	74	0.68	..	—0.38
Raipur	74.8	45.2	63	2.26	..	1.71
KONKAN—						
Bombay	82.9	72.4	68	0.72	..	0.29
Ratnagiri	86..	70.4	60	7.26	..	6.46
Marmugao	84.4	67.9	64	3.98	..	2.89
Karwar	86 8	61.9	61	8.46	..	6.67
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	82.8	57.0	58	1.33	..	0.82
Ahmednagar	79.0	55.8	40	0.65	..	—0.24
Poona	81 6	54.5	77	1.91	..	0.94
Sholapur	81.6	58.3	44	8.88	..	8.07
Bijapur	79.7	51.1	60	9.47	..	8.36
Belgaum	77.1	53.2	55	10.67	..	8.96
Aurangabad	78.1	57.4	46	0.58	..	—0.12
Nizamabad(Indur)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hyderabad	76.7	52.5	73	2.44	..	1.42
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	88.0	67.1	58	4.75	..	1.69
Calicut	86.4	65.0	71	5.70	..	0.19
Cochin	89.0	68.7	72	4.58	..	—3.11
Colombo	87.6	69.4	84	10.07	..	—6.60
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	81.6	63.2	74	10.85	..	4.96
Bellary	83.1	59.5	61	2.17	..	0.10
Cuddapah	86.0	61.8	78	2.49	..	—0.64
Madras	84.4	65.3	69	17.91	..	—0 14
Bangalore	76.4	56.6	84	10.14	..	6.90
Coimbatore	86.3	63.0	71	5.73	..	1.63
Trichinopoly	86 6	66.8	65	2.88	..	—4.13
Negapatam	82 9	68 8	80	12.48	..	—12.66

RAMCHANDRA GOVIND & SON.

Booksellers & Publishers

Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

	Rs.	as.
AMIR ALI & WOODROFF'S the Code of Civil Procedure. New Edn. Just out	28	0
CASPERZ on Estoppels and the Substantive Law 1915	18	0
SANJIVRAO'S Century Digest Civil 10 Vols	80	0
All India Civil Court Manual with Bombay Local Acts, 3 Vols.	18	0
Collet's Specific Relief Act by Hannah and Acharya 1916	14	0
Buckland's Indian Companys Act 1916.	12	0
Indian Companys Act by Rangachariar S. K. 1915	12	0
Trevelyan's Law relating to Hindu Wills 1914	16	0
Daruvalla's Doctrine of Consideration, treated Historically and Comparatively 1914	15	0
Goure' Transfer of Property, Vol. I. 1915	12	0
Goure' Transfer of Property, Vol. II. 1916	15	
Goure' Transfer of Property, Vol. MI. 1916	10	
Goure' Transfer of Property, 3 Vols. together	35	
Lyon's Medical Jurisprudence by Waddell	20	0
Trevelyan's Hindu Law, as Administered in British India	20	0
Woodroffe and Amir Alli's Law of Evidence 1915	18	0
Donogh's Indian Stamp Act 1915	9	0
Donogh's Land Acquisition and Compensation 1916	10	0
Theobald's Law of Wills	26	4
Gale on Easements 1916	18	12
Broom's Legal Maxims	22	8
Key and Elphinstone's Precedents in Conveyancing 2 Vols.	63	0
Khandekar's Indian Criminal Court Manual 2 Vols. 1915/16	6	0
Holmwood's Law and Practice of Registration in India	7	0
Woodroffe's Law of Injunction 1914, 1916.	12	0
Mulla's Civil Procedure, Practitioner's Edn. 1916	11	0
Mulla's Hindu Law, 1915	6	0
Snell's Principles of Equity 1915	15	12
Smith's Practical Exposition of the Principles of Equity 1914	15	12
Scrutton's Charterparties and Bills of Lading 1914	13	0
THE ONLY COMPLETE DIGEST OF ENGLISH CASE LAW, THE DECENNIAL DIGEST & THE DIGEST OF CASES, OVERRULED, 21 Vols. Offered at	350	0
Maxwell's Interpretation of Statutes...	18	12
Campbell's Law of Land Acquisition with a Supplement	9	0
Kerr on Injunctions 1914	26	4
Statute Law relating to Marriage and Divorce in British India	12	0
Ratanlal's Law of Crimes 1915	10	0
Mulla's Mohammaden Law	4	0
Ghosh's Indian Limitation Act	5	0
Chandhuri's Law of Consideration and Compromise in British India	9	0

DO YOU WISH TO KNOW YOUR "FUTURE"

State your time and date of birth or your star and age or note the time when you write the letter, you will be given a full reading of your life for one year to come for ONE RUPEE ONLY.

Mr. Ghazanfar Muhammad Khan, Deputy Collector, writes from Moradabad City, "The one year life reading you sent me proved to be QUITE TRUE"

THE KALINGA ASTROLOGICAL BUREAU,

CHODAVARAM, Vizagapatam District.

P. WARUSAVITANE BROS

JEWELLERS AND DEALERS IN PRECIOUS STONES.

A large selection of Ceylon hand-made laces always in stock.

CEYLON DEPOT,

Opp. G. P. O., Fort Street, BOMBAY.

Major Drapkin & Co.

PROPRIETORS OF

NICOLAS SARONY & CO'S

HIGH GRADE VIRGINIA CIGARETTES.

THE "GREYS"

Every Officer smokes "Greys" but your other customers need not wait for their commission before beginning.

Push Greys—it pays; you will say: "Second to None as a good Seller." Your customers will say "Second to None as a Smoke."

Sarony's Virginia	No. 20	in tins of 50	Rs. 2	6
,,	No. 10	,, ,,	,, 1	10
Greys	,,	,, ,,	,, 1	8
Laurel		,, ,,	,, 1	6
Hyde Parke		,, ,,	,, 1	4
Federal Gold Flake		,, ,,	,, 1	2
Imperial Navy Cut		,, ,,	,, 1	0

SOLE IMPORTERS:

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON.

AMRUTANJAN

BEST INDIAN PAIN BALM

Price 8 Annas per Bottle

AMRUTANJAN DEPOT

109, Frere Road, BOMBAY.

EXPERIENCE VS TROPICAL DISEASE.

ASK any "old timer" a good thing for Fever, Ague or Influenza, and he will tell you to get Batliwalla's! His experience has proved that Batliwalla's beats the disease.

Ask your dealer for Batliwalla's Ague Mixture and Pills.

Batliwalla's Tonic-Pills, for pale people, is a valuable remedy in all cases of over-wrought brain work, impotency, weakness, early stage of consumption and indigestion, etc.

Batliwalla's Tooth-Powder is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal," and English antiseptic drugs.

Batliwalla's Ring-Worm Ointment cures Ring-Worm, Dhobies Itch, etc., in a day.

Batliwalla's Genuine Quinine Tablets of 1 gr. & 2 grs. in bottles of 100 each. May be had of all Dealers, or of

DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA, SONS & CO., LD. Warli Laboratory, DADAR, BOMBAY.

TRIKAL DARSI AINA.

Read this advertisement and send an order at once if you wish to "know Present Past and Future." This is the only means to know three times. We have received hundreds of certificates for its wonder. Children, women and men having faith can foresee their thoughts and their results. You easily get the news from your friends and relations from distant and foreign countries. Whether a particular thing will happen, what will be the consequences of a particular thing; events of Warfare, Profit and Loss in trade, increase and decrease of rates of articles, results of examination, service and such questions are at once satisfied by our "Aina."

WITH POSTAGE AND PACKING.

Big Crystal Aina ... ... Rs. 6—0—0

Crystal Aina ... ... ,, 3—9—6

ASHABHAI YAGJIBHAI PATEL,

Post Karamsad,

Via Anand District Kaira.

MENOIS GOLD PILLS

The best tonic of the day, remedy for Indian Potentates, gives health, strength and vigour to all. Universal cure for all diseases of the heart, lungs, stomach and liver.

Prices: Rs. 2 per phial; Rs. 3 per tube

Agents Wanted:

Menois Gold Pills Agency,

Gaity Theatre Chambers, Fort BOMBAY.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR,

PHIROZE M. DASTOOR & CO.,

Oculists, Scientific Refractionists and

MANUFACTURING OPTICIANS

MANUFACTURERS AND SUPPLIERS OF THE PATENTED

the invisible bi-focal "KRYPTOK" one-piece lens.

and all kinds of lenses from pebbles and from best quality crown glass, also tinted lenses, smoke, suphos, amber, blue etc.

TORIC LENSES MADE TO ANY PRESCRIPTION.

PHIROZE M. DASTOOR,

EYESIGHT SPECIALIST, with 26 years experience in sight-testing retinoscopically. Holds exceptional testimonials from the most eminent and enlightened citizens of Bombay and the Presidency.

SERVICES OF A RESIDENT.

OPHTHALMIC SURGEON FREE.

No. (7) 379, Hornby Row, BOMBAY, opp. Govt. Telegraph Office, FORT.

PICTURES & PHOTOS

Framed Smartly at the Cheapest Rates,

KING & CO.,

Next to Evans Fraser,

Hornby Road BOMBAY

J. V. NAVLAKHI & Co.

KANTA BLDS., KALKADEVI ROAD,
BOMBAY.

Stationery, Drawing and Painting Materials.

Engineering and Surveying Instruments etc.

Rubber Stamp Makers.

Price List Free on Application.

HAVE YOU DONE YOUR BIT

Practice *Wise* economy in buying necessaries and help in the war by the resulting saving.

Visit our shop examine inspect and test the quality and prices of our goods and don't buy if you think you can do better elsewhere.

We compel satisfaction.

TYEBBHOY SHAIKH HASSONALLY,

TAILORING OUTFITTING AND TRAVELLING REQUISITES,
SHOP No. 1, Arcade,
Crawford Market, Bombay.

Absolutely Free
40 years experience, late Government Medical Officer
RAI SAHEB Dr. DOSS'S
SECRETS OF HAPPY LIFE
is being distributed free.
Apply to—
The Swastha Sahaya Pharmacy,
30-2 Harrison Road, CALCUTTA

By Appointment to H. E. the Governor Bombay

WOOLLEN CARPET MANUFACTURERS.

We manufacture Carpets of any design and quality.

A variety of our ready-made stock can be seen at our shop.

A visit to our shop is sure to please you.

AHMEDABAD WOOLLEN CARPET DEPOT.
Kalbadevi Road,
Opp. the Cinema.

NUMBER OF FIRMS
in every trading line, successfully represented.
Total EXEMPTION or partial ABATEMENT secured.

CURSONDAS & Co.,
F. L. A. A. etc., (London).

INCOME TAX EXPERTS.
24, Elphinstone Circle.
Telephone No. 402.

REGD
ZARZINA
OR COMPOUND IODISED SARSAPARILLA AND GOLD
THE SAFEST REMEDY FOR SKIN DISEASES ERRUPTIONS, RHEUMATISM AND GOUT, ACTS LIKE A MIRACLE IN ERADICATING MERCURIAL POISON AND REMOVING ALL BLOOD IMPURITIES, BUILDS UP NEW HEALTH, VIGOUR AND INFUSES FRESH BLOOD IN THE SYSTEM.
4 OZ PHIAL (SUFFICIENT FOR A FORTNIGHT) RS.1-12, DOZEN RS. 20. POUND RS. 6-8
INDIAN CHEMICAL & PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS
CALCUTTA
TELEGRAMS "ZARZINA" CALCUTTA

RUBBER STAMP
Mirs. & Engravers.
P. P. RELE & SONS,
179, KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Dec. 21st.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	7,000
" " " on Spec. & for Exp.	700
" " " of East Indian	700
" " Imports	—
Mid. Americans	10.52
Egyptian F. G. F.	20.50
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)	Mar. 17.53 / May 17.74
New Orleans 10 a.m.	Mar. 17.05 / May 17.30

Liverpool, Dec. 22nd.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	5,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	600
" " Sales of East Indian	300
" " Imports	11,000
Mid. Americans	10.06—48
Egyptian F. G. F.	20.50
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)	March 16.64 / May 16.87
New Orleans 10 a.m.	March 16.14 / May 16.30

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Dec. 22nd.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	To-day's price.
December	9.51
Dec.-Jan.	9.50
Jan.-Feb.	9.51
Feb.-Mar.	10.59
Mar.-Apl.	9.93
Apl.-May.	9.86
May-June	10.03
June-July	10.03
July-Aug.	10.04
Aug.-Sept.	9.74
Sept-Oct.	9.35
Oct.-Nov.	9.24
Nov.-Dec.	9.16
Dec.-Jan.	9.13

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Dec. 22nd.

Months	To-day's closing price.
December	9 86 } —37
Dec.-Jan.	9 50 }
Jan.-Feb.	9.36
Feb.-March	9.42
March-April	9.38
April-May	10.03
May-June	10.09
June-July	10.09
July-Aug.	10.04
Aug-Sept	9.82
Sept.-Oct.	9.34
Oct.-Nov.	9.42
Nov.-Dec.	9.34
Dec.-Jan.	9.30

Liverpool, Dec. 21st.

Months.	To-day's closing price.
December	10.23
Dec.-Jan.	10.22
Jan.-Feb.	10.23
Feb.-March	10.23
March-April	10.35
April-May	10.40
May-June	10.45
June-July	10.45
July-Aug.	10.44
Aug-Sept.	10.16
Sept.-Oct.	9.77
Oct.-Nov.	9 66
Nov.-Dec.	9.65
Dec.-Jan.	9.54

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

London, Saturday, Dec. 22nd.

	Bales.
Total in Sight	Not received.
Egyptian Visible Supply	
East Indian " "	
American " "	
Other " "	
Total Sales	30,000
East Indian Sales	1,500
Total Speculation	1,000
" Export	—
East Indian Export	
" " Stock	42,000
" " Forwarded	1,200
" " Actual Export	900
" " Imports	1,000
" " Speculation	100
American Afloat	293,000
East Indian Afloat	3,000
Total Afloat	328,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.

CORRECTION.

London, Dec. 22nd.

	Bales.
Actual Weekly Sales 27,000 on 21st should read	39,000

CLOSING EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES.

Liverpool, Dec. 22nd

Months.	To-day's price.
March	18.20 } —30
May	18.20 }
July	18.25

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Dec. 21st

M. G. Bengal Good	6.93
" " Fully Good	7.14
" " Fine	7.32
" No. 1 Oomra Good	7.41
" " Fully Good	7.59
" " Fine	7.89
" Broach Good	9.57
" " Fully Good	9.75
" " Fine	9.94

Liverpool, Dec. 22nd.

M. G. Bengal Good	6.84
" " Fully Good	6.81
" " Fine	7.00
" No. 1 Oomra Good	7.14
" " Fully Good	7.32
" " Fine	7.50
" Broach Good	9.20
" " Fully Good	9 4.
" " Fine	9 65

MANCHESTER MARKET.

Liverpool, Dec. 21st

The Tone of Manchester Market:—
Small Cloth Turn over,
Yarns are dearer and irregular.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Nov. 21st.

Day's Exports to Great Britain	7,000
" " to Continent..	2,000
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	9½
Demand Bills	4.75.50
Silver Commercial Bars	76½

New York, Dec. 22nd.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	86,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	13,000
" " to Continent	26,000
Futures at New York March	16.30
" May	16.63
Spot Cotton at New York	16.20
" " New Orleans	17 25
Futures at New Orleans March	15.95
" May	16.17
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	9½
Demand Bills	4.75.35
Silver Commercial Bars	161

Bales.

Week's Receipts of Cotton at U.S. Ports	184,000
" Exports to Great Britain	73,000
" " to France and Continent	197,000
" " to Japan	32,000
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports	1,594,000
" " at Interior Ports	1,350,000

New York, Dec. 23rd.

Day's Exports to Great Britain	7,000
" " to Continent	29,000
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	9½
Demand Bills	4.75.35
Silver Commercial Bars	76½

MONEY MARKET.

London, Dec. 22nd.

Bar Silver Spot	36 11/16

London Markets will be closed until Wednesday.
Closing tone of silver:—Quiet.
Discount, Bank of England rate 6 per cent. since 13th July 1916.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	5 9/16
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	5½
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	5½
" " 6 "	5½
Interest day to day loans	4½
" 7 day market loans	4½
Consols 2½%	55½
Rupee Paper 3½%	Nominal
Indian Stock 3½% Sterling Loan	65½
Government Securities 3%..	57½
Ex. On London at Paris Francs	27.80

WAR LOANS.

London, Dec. 22nd

4½% 1925—1928	£c5½
4½% 1925—1945	£u6½

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Dec. 22nd.

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian. Shipped Sellers	82/6

BARLEY

Karachi Barley Afloat. Nominal	68/6

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Feroseporo Usual Bold Dec.-Jan. Sellers	90
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship Dec-Jan. Nominal	94
Rapeseed, Brown, Lawspore 416 lbs. ex-ship. Nov.-Dec Sellers	88/6
Toria Rapeseed Jan.-Feb. Sellers	92

LINSEED.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) White Bold Gingelly Dec.-Jan.	£29
Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs. Jan.-Feb. ex-ship Dec.-Jan Sellers 1/4 Paid	107
Linseed Calcutta Dec. Jan. Value	105/6
Linseed Export	37,000

London, Dec. 21st.

Linseed Calcutta Dec.-Jan. Paid	105/6

London, Dec. 22nd.

COTTONSEED.

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) Dec.-Jan. Hull Not offered	£13-15-0

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£154½
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£142
Copper Brazers	Nominal.
Yellow Metal	17½
Hard Spelter	45

FREIGHT.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal.—Nominal.

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta Jan.-Feb.	23/9
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay Jan.-Feb.	25
Do. Karachi Jan.-Feb.	24/1
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Jan.-Feb.	26/9
Do. do. Bombay Jan.-Feb.	27
Do. do. Karachi Jan.-Feb.	27/1

London, Dec 21st.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Jan. Sellers	3/2
Plantation First Latex Crepe Dec.	2/11

SILVER MARKET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON. Dec. 21.

Messrs. Montagu's report says the market was quiet and supplies were rather scanty, although there was some profit taking by Indian bazaars and other holders. There was some general demand, more or less active, each day, consequently the mintage purchases have not been large. However, this was unimportant in view of the Government of India's purchase of 3,600 bars in Bombay. The approach of holidays tends to restrict local business.

PROHIBITION OF EXPORT OF TANNED SKINS.

SOUTH INDIAN CHAMBER'S PRAYER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS. Dec. 23.

With reference to the notification of the Government of India prohibiting the export of tanned sheep and goat skins to all destinations except the United Kingdom at a meeting of the Skins Shipping members of South Indian Chamber of Commerce the following telegraphic representation was made to the Government of India:—

"The present stock of skins already tanned, and in the process of tanning and the transit to tanneries are so large as would require at least three months to work off. Individual merchants have furnished the Collector of Customs the quantity under contract not shipped. The Chamber prays permission be granted, not only to complete commitments, but also to ship other goods in stock and in the process of tanning as these goods have been purchased at very high cost, and specially prepared to suit the American and Japanese markes and will not suit the United Kingdom market."

KARACHI FREIGHT MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, Dec. 23.

The Karachi freight market is easier and tonnage is offering for January-February loading. All business, however, is passing pending definite news of Government's decision regarding the taking over and regulating of all tonnage.

AMERICA AND THE GOLD QUESTION.

The obligations of foreign Governments, bankers, and merchants now held in the United States are estimated in the November bulletin of the Federal Reserve Board to amount to $1,931,000,000, distributed as follows:—British America, $212,000,000; Europe, $1,627,000,000; Latin America $88,000,000; China $4,000,000

The Bulletin adds:—Much interest is now centred on the question of how the United States will meet foreign demands for gold should such demands arise after the close of the European war, and in this connection the maturities of the European obligations held here are of distinct importance. These maturities are as follows:—1916, $30,000,000; 1917, $103,000,000; 1918, $260,000,000; 1919, $300,000,000; 1920, $500,000,000; 1921, $200,000,000; 1923, $5,000,000; information lacking, $229,000,000; total, $1,627,000,000.

HELLER'S
FOOD AND SANITARY SPECIALITIES.

ROYAL-ZEST COCOA.

This is now recognised to be the best COCOA available in India. Made from select cocoa nibs, its taste and flavour appeal to the most critical palate. It is useful alike to the weary merchant, the tired student and the hard-working labourer. A boon to the convalescent and growing children. Ordinary COCOA tastes plain and flat after HELLER'S ROYAL-ZEST COCOA has been used.

1 oz. tins, **3** As. each.
4 ,, ,, **8** ,, ,,
½ lb. ,, **14** ,, ,,
Sample, post free, half anna.

ROYAL-ZEST VINEGAR.

This is a high class Table Vinegar prepared specially for use on salads, salad dressings, and for giving added relish to articles of food.

Pints: **11** As. each.
Quarts: Re. **1-4** each.

ROYAL-ZEST SPICES.

Pure spices, made into fine powder from carefully selected raw materials. They are guaranteed pure and have a very fine flavour, Black Pepper, Red Pepper, White Pepper, Ginger, Cinnamon, Cloves, Nutmeg, Mustard and All-spice. In 1 oz. packets, **4** as. each.

ROYAL-ZEST EXTRACTS.

High grade flavouring essences. Rose, Lemon, Orange, Cherry, Raspberry, Almond, Ginger, Pineapple, and Peppermint.

10 As. per bottle.

VANHELLER.

This is a Vanilla flavouring better than Vanila, yet much cheaper. If does not bake out nor breezes out like as ordinary vanila does. It is the ideal flavouring for cakes, puddings, ice-cream, sweets, &c.

1½ oz. bottles, **10** As. each.
5 oz. bottles, Re. **1-8** each.
Sample, post free, half anna.

ROYAL-ZEST ONION COMPOUND.
ROYAL-ZEST GARLIC COMPOUND,
ROYAL-ZEST CURRY POWDER.

These are powdered, concentrated preparations, which impart to foods their respective flavours. Tasteful and appetising. In sifter-top cans, eight annas each.

SNOW.

A vegetable powder, makes ice-cream smoother and firmer without the use of eggs. A teaspoonful is enough for a gallon ice-cream.

¼ lb. **12** As. ½ lb. Re. **1-7.**

VARN-I-GLO.

Imparts a brilliant, lustrous polish to all varnished or lacquered surfaces. It thoroughly cleanses, removing spots, grease and dirt. Invaluable for pianos, furniture, brass beds, electric fittings. Splendid for motor and carriage bodies.

½ lb. tins, As. **12** each.
Sample, post free, half anna.

OZO SCALE-SOLVENT.

Closet bowls, sinks, urinals, latrines, &c., become dirty and insanitary with stinking incrustations. OZO SCALE-SOLVENT readily removes these stains, scale &c., and keeps them looking white, clean and sanitary, does not injure pipes or porcelain.

¼ lb. **8** As. 1 lb. Re. **1-4.**

ROYAL METAL POLISH.

This is a powder, specially recommended for use on brass. copper, German silver, zinc, tin, &c. In hotels, restaurants &c., where a large quantity of metal must be kept clean and bright and where a powder is always preferred, ROYAL METAL POLISH will be found much usefu.

2 oz, cans, **5** As. each.
½ lb. cans, **10** As. each.

ROYAL SILVER POLISH.

For use on silver and silver-plated articles.

2 oz. cans As. **6** each.

ROYAL MARBLE CLEANER.

Quickly removes stains and whitens marble, porcelain, tiling, mosaic, &c. Also for statuary marble.

2 oz. cans, **5** As; ½ lb. cans, **10** As.

HELLER'S ENAMEL CLEANER.

Quickly and easily cleans enamel or porcelain without any injury to their beautiful gloss.

2 oz. cans, **5** As; ½ lb. cans, **10** As.
Sample, post free, half anna.

HELLER'S ROACH KILLER.

Guaranteed to destroy cockroaches and water bugs. Re. **1-4** per can.

HELLER'S BED-BUG KILLER.

This is a liquid preparation far superior to any powder sold for destroying bed-bugs. Does not spoil clothes, furniture, &c.

4 oz, **7** As; ½ lb., **12** As.
1 lb., Re. **1-4.**

DEODORINE.

A concentrated powder, which destroys all bad odours without leaving behind any odour of its own like phenyle does. A teaspoonfull gives a bucketful of deodorising solution.

1½ oz., **8** As.; 4 oz., Re. **1-4.**
1 lb., Rs. **3.**

SOLD BY ALL DEALERS AND STORES.

ALSO BY

D. C. OOMRIGR & Co., Market, Bombay.
J. F. MADAN, 5, Dharamtollah, Calcutta.
FRERE & Co., H. J. Rustomji's Bldgs., Bunder Road, Karachi.
SECUNDERBAD COMMERCIAL & BANKING Co., Secunderabad (Deccan).
MANILAL LLUBHAI TELI, Sakar Bazar, Kalupur, Ahmedabad.
THE CIVIL AND MILITARY STORES Co. Ltd., Laskar, Gwalior.

SOLE AGENTS:

KOTHARI, SUTARIA & Co.,
HUMMUN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

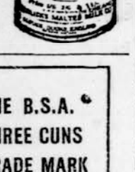
After any strenuous Sport —such as Polo, Tennis, etc., a glass of

Horlick's Malted Milk

is exceedingly pleasant, for it is the ideal Food-drink, combining nourishment, in an easily digested form, with refreshment. It is made in a moment.

Of all Stores and Bazaars in 3 sizes. No advance in prices.

Horlick's Malted Milk



THE B.S.A. THREE GUNS TRADE MARK IS YOUR PROTECTION AGAINST INFERIOR MACHINES.

The Trade Marks illustrated above appear on all genuine

B.S.A BICYCLES

"PERFECT IN EVERY PART."

B.S.A. Lists free from

Bombay Agents:
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co., Churchgate Street, Bombay.

Calcutta Agents:
Sen & Pandit, 59, Bentinck Street, Calcutta.

Madras Agents:
The Elphinstone Co. - Mount Road, Madras.
Addison & Co., Ltd. - Mount Road, Madras.

DIABETES

Radical and Sure Cure.

Ajit Sombansi High School,
Partabgarh City, Oudh.

To
Messrs. K. P. ROY & J. P. ROY, Bros.,
Benares City.

Gentlemen,

After writing my letter dated 17-9-1916, my father's ..... was analysed to-day again. There is no sugar in it and the specific gravity is 1012.

Will you please consider while sending the medicine for further use whether now that the specific gravity has come down so low after a month's use and there is no sugar the further use of the medicine for two more months will not do some harm by lowering the specific gravity abnormally.

Yours faithfully,
BRAHMA SWARUPA, B.A.,
Headmaster,
Ajit Sambansi High School,
Partabgarh.

Correspondents are requested to quote this paper.

FOR PRINCES AND RICH MEN ONLY

THE ROYAL YAKUTI

(ANANG VILAS.)

This Yakuti or life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. It has a wonderful property of increasing the nerve power and is a specific for diseases. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities among Rajas, Maharajas and many of our esteemed customers. But we have ventured to give it publication simply with a view to place it before the general public owing to the demand of several friends. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We would not like to blow the trumpet as is the fashion of the day, but suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the efficacy of Ayurvedic and Unani medicines. We recommend it also to those persons who desire to tone up the nervous system, to strengthen the body, refresh the memory and to guard against debility. It works like a charm and the effect is lasting. It restores strength and it is enough to say that must is not that which a perfumer admires, it is that which diffuses fragrance of its own accord. Price per tin containing 40 pills Rupees ten only. Postage extra. No PAREZ necessary.

Dr. KALIDAS MOTIRAM, Rajkot, Kathiawar.

HIGH COURT.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR MONDAY, THE 8TH OF JANUARY, 1917.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MACLEOD.

In the Division Court No. 43.

IN INSOLVENCY.

ADJOURNED APPLICATION FOR DISCHARGED (SUSPENDED-)

171-16.—Cursetji Jamsetji Unwala v. Bejonji Shapurji Baria, In person, on 21-6-16 this Insolvents discharge was suspended for 6 months with protection.

FOR HEARING OF NOTICES UNDER SECTION 104.

584-14.—Mahadu Bapu Daraday v. Nathulal Radhakison & Co., Cr No. 13, Mulla & M.

546-13.—Asanand Dhajeomdas, a firm v. Narandas Asanmal, Cr. No. 36, Payne & Co.

AFTER INSOLVENCY WORK.

FOR FURTHER DIRECTIONS AND COSTS ON COMMR'S. REPORT AND FOR CONSENT DECREE.

444-14.—Captain & V. Mahyuddin Vallu: Mahomed Baba v. Halimabai & anr, Rustomji & G.

SUITS FOR HEARING & FINAL DISPOSAL.

SHORT CAUSE.

1281-16.—Kanga & S. Sunderji Damji v. Ramchandra Balaram Naik, Kharas & Co.

COMMERCIAL CAUSE.

1404-15.—Payne & Co., The Standard Bank, Ld. v. Raghowji Purshotam, Edg G W & Co., Tyabji & Co., Moti & D Hiralal & Co., Madh K & Ch.

LONG CAUSES.

768-15.—C P D Cunha, Robert Nicholas De Monte & anr v. Alexander Pereira and ors, Daphtary F and D.

551-16.—Jehangir M & S. Bhugwan Tullock & Co., a firm v. Jagannath Dharmaji Patel, Jamsetjee R & D.

1194-15.—Dastur and Co., Messrs. Ruttonsey Bhojraj & Co., a firm v. Ismail Haji Cassum, Wadia G and Co.

567-15.—Madhowji K & Ch, Jamkuvahu widow v. Haji Essa Haji Abdul Shakhoor, Purnanand and Co.

751-07.—Raghavaya N & Co., Shaik Assunmal and ors v. S. A. Kalathavnor and anr, Bhaishanker K & C.

401-15.—In person, Anandrao Narayenrao v. Naginlal Maganlal Parekh & anr, Mehta D & L.

1031-13.—In person, Govindchand Gulabchand, a firm v. Ganesh Vishnu Hasabnis & ors, Mansuklal & Co., D. J. Mantri.

740-14.—Madhowji K & C, Ishwardas Lakhmidas & anr v. Badriprasad Tikaram and ors, Bhimji and Co., Ardeshir H D & Co., Daphtary F and D, Part heard, by Beaman J. 17-7-15.

1061-15.—Nanu H & Co., Gopikabai widow v. Sakharam Mahadeo Khedekar & ors Jamsetji R & D, Raghavaya N & Co.

1323-15.—Shroff D and D, Bai Saraswati v. Mulji Bhimji and anr.

282-16.—Mulla & M, Sultanalli Tyaballi v. Esoofalli Abdul Hoosein, a firm and ors, Jehangir & S.

241-16.—Jamsetji R & D, Bomonji Rustomji Parelwalla v. Umedram Jivabhai Co., a firm, Amin and D.

824-16.—In person (a Pauper), John Domingos Kinney v. John Pascoal Kinny Unwalla P & P.

1351-15.—Mulji & Tha, Gordhandas Dwarkadas v. Vallabhdas Runchoddas and anr, Chitnis M & K., Manecklal & Co.

796-16.—Judah & S, Laxmibai widow v. Ramu alias Govind Wasudeo Mahtre, Unwalla P and P.

686-16.—C P De Cunha, Peter Augustin Pereira v. Manoel Francis Pereira and ors, C. P. D. Cunha, Motichand & D, Kharas & Co.

110-16.—Motichand & D, Lalloo Nemji v. Lalji Doongersey and anr, Tyabji D and Co.

1405-15.—Amin and Desai, Fatmabai widow v. Fatmabai widow and ors, Payne and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 40.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL

LONG CAUSE.

470-11.—Bhaishanker K & G, Rambalabh Harmukhrai v. Gopiram Hurmukhrai and ors, Sunderdas & Co., Part heard.

COMMERCIAL CAUSES.

726-15.—Craigie B & C, Louis Dreyfus & Co., a firm v. Chagandas & Co., a firm, Captain & V.

79-16.—Craigie B & C, Louis Dreyfus & Co., a firm v. Chagandas & Co., a firm, Captain & V.

80-16.—Craigie B & C, Louis Dreyfus & Co., a firm v. Chagandas & Co., a firm, Captain & V.

LONG CAUSES.

1323-14.—Bhaishanker K & G, Ebji Umersey a firm v. Madhravji Virji & ors, Madhowjee K & Co.

1333-15.—Payne & Co., Isela Macropole widow v. Alexandra Macropole and anr.

1448-15.—Sabnis and G, Bai Nandibai widow & anr. v. Jivibai widow, Edgelow G W & Co.

620-16.—Motichand and D, Sha Runshi Punshi v. Sha Shivji Gosher and ors, Pandia & Co.

1182-15.—S A Tyabji, Bhicoobai widow v. Haribi Raghooji Jambookar and ors, Craigie B & C, Amin & D, Manchershaw & N, M B Chothia.

722-16.—Jehangir & S, Pestonji Rustomji Pathan & ors v. Dhanjibhai Dossabhai Narielwalla, Wadia G & Co.

665-16.—C. P. D'Cunha, Mahomed Ismail Valad Mahomed Abdulla Mukri and ors v. Haji Noor Mahomed Cassum, a firm, Captain & Vaidya.

775-16.—Amin and D, Hyderalli Abdul Kayani v. Framji Shapurji Patick and ors, Merwanji K & Co.

502-16.—Mulla and M, Devji Ranoji Pansare v. Sakubai and ors, Mehta D & L.

712-16.—Captain and V, Fazalbhai Peermahomed v. Gulamally Gullamhoosein Alava, Payne and Co.

657-16.—N C Dalal (For a pauper), Purshotamdas Madhavji v. Javerchand Naranji and ors, Shroff D & D.

1362-14.—Motichand & D, Fulchand Gulabchand and ors v. Jagdish Sakarchand and anr, Amin and Desai, Purnanand & Co.

1229-16.—Pandia & Co., Anand Laxman v. Bai Lilibai alias Ramibai widow and anr, Purnanand & Co.

MARTIN'S
APIOL & STEEL PILLS
for Ladies.

A French Remedy for all Irregularities. Thousands Ladies keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that ... the first sign of any Irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence the enormous sale. At all Chemists and Stores, or post free ... MARTIN, Chemist SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND

THE SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF CHILDREN IN WESTERN INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In view of the growing interest which is being taken by the public in Bombay in the proposal to reorganise the Society for the Protection of Children in Western India, I venture to ask to allow me to explain what has been done so far, what is being attempted at the moment and what the objects of the Society in the future are:

Some years ago, a Society for the Protection of Children in Western India existed in Bombay and issued at least one Report but apparently the Society was not sufficiently financially supported to enable the work to be continued, and after about the year 1907 active operations ceased.

In February of this year, a small Committee of active and interested workers found it possible to start a Refuge for Children in a small way in Grant Road to deal with the urgent cases which were constantly before the notice of those who took up the matter. The object of the Refuge was not to provide a permanent home, but merely to offer immediate shelter to the destitute children of the streets and to act as a "Clearing House" for already existing institutions. This Refuge has been carried on for some eight or nine months by private charity and during this period 70 or 80 children have passed through our hands: some of these have been returned to their parents or guardians, some have been adopted or provided for by private persons, and a number have been passed on to various Orphanages in Bombay and up-country able to deal with them. There are, however, a number of children with whom the existing Orphanages cannot deal owing to caste or other difficulties, and there are also a number for whom the existing Orphanages have neither funds nor accommodation. As was expected, the Refuge has been found unable to deal with the problem alone and it is necessary that the work should be put upon a firm and permanent basis and supported by public funds. It is proposed, therefore, to reorganise the Society for the Protection of Children by holding a general meeting of subscribers and those interested, to appoint an Executive Committee and to confirm the appointment of the Secretaries and Treasurer who have agreed to act in the meantime. This meeting will take place at the Municipal Office on Tuesday, the 16th January, 1917, at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.) and his Excellency the Governor of Bombay, as Patron of the Society, has kindly consented to preside.

The objects of the Society are to take over and extend the work of the Refuge, to build and equip an Orphanage or Home outside the City for those children who cannot be suitably dealt with by existing Institutions, to initiate and support all legislation for the suppression of cruelty to children, and generally to extend the work of the rescue of children from the streets of Bombay and from Jails and from the Police Courts. Under Mr. Edwardes as Commissioner of Police, every assistance has been given by the police to the work of the Refuge, and with Mr. Vincent's sympathy and support, a continuance of this assistance and good-will is assured.

Funds are urgently needed to place the work upon a satisfactory and permanent basis, and I write this with the object of making the aims of the Society known to the public and to ask for assistance. Subject to confirmation at the general meeting referred to, the arrangements are that subscribers of Rs. 100 and over become Life Members of the Society, while the subscription for ordinary membership is Rs. 10 or more per annum. Already a number of prominent citizens of Bombay have shown their interest in and sympathy with the work and many have become Life Members.

Their Excellencies the Governor and Lady Willingdon have kindly consented to be Patrons of the Society: the Hon. Mr. G. Carmichael, C.S.I., I.C.S., has kindly accepted the office of President: and the Acting Secretaries are:—Messrs. Melville Leslie, Mahomedbhoy Currimbhoy, N. V. Mandlik and R. P. Masani, while the Treasurer is Mr. W. A. Haig-Brown, of Messrs. King, King and Co., to whom it is requested subscriptions may be sent.

In asking you to be good enough to publish this letter and enclosed list of donations and subscriptions already promised, may I ask the public to support this most necessary work by such aid as it is in their individual power to bestow.—Yours, etc.

J. S. WARDLAW-MILNE.
Chairman, Children's Refuge.
40, Churchgate Street, Dec. 21, 1916.

DONATIONS AND SUBSCRIPTIONS.

H. E. the Governor of Bombay, Rs. 100; H. E. the Lady Willingdon, Rs. 100; "Anonymous," Rs. 24,000; Sir Jamsetji Jejeebhoy, Bart., Rs. 100; W. C. Shepherd, Esq., I.C.S., Rs. 100; A. J. Bilimoria, Esq., Rs. 100; Miss Hamabai F. Petit, Rs. 2,000; The Hon. Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt., Rs. 100; Sir Sassoon J. David, Bart., Rs. 100; S. P. Wadia, Esq., Rs. 100; The Hon. Sir Basil Scott, Kt., M.A., Bar.-at-Law, Rs. 100; The Hon. Sir J. J. Heaton, Kt., Rs. 100; The Hon. Mr. Justice N. C. McLeod, Rs. 100; R. D. Tata, Esq., Rs. 100; R. P. Masani, Esq., Rs. 100; The Hon. Dr. D. A. D'Monte, Rs. 100; Byramjee R. B. Jejeebhoy, Esq., Rs. 100; Behram Nowroji Karanjia, Esq., Rs. 100; Sir Shapurji B. Broacha, Kt., Rs. 1,000 plus Rs. 600 annually; The Hon. Mr. J. S. Wardlaw-Milne, Rs. 2,000; Kanji Cursundas, Esq., Rs. 100; The Hon. Mr. P. C. Sethna, Rs. 100; M. Nissim, Esq., Rs. 100; C. N. Wadia, Esq., Rs. 100; S. R. Bomanji, Esq., Rs. 1,000; Sir Dorab J. Tata, Kt., Rs. 200; Lady Tata, Rs. 100; Mrs. Jerbai N. Wadia, Rs. 100; E. D. Sassoon and Co., Rs. 1,000; Sir Sassoon J. David, Rs. 500; Cowasji Dinshaw and Bros., Rs. 1,000 plus Rs. 100 annually; Ralli Brothers, Rs. 250 plus Rs. 100 annually; Turner, Morrison and Co., Ltd., Rs. 250 annually; Trustees of the Wadia Charity Trust, Rs. 1,000 annually for 5 years; The Bombay and Persia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., Rs. 250 annually; Alcock, Ashdown and Co., Ltd., Rs. 250 annually; E. W. Fritchley, Esq., Rs. 10; The Hon. Mr. Lalubhoy Samaldas, C.I.E., Rs. 10; Dr. Mrs. D'Monte, Rs. 10; The Arab Steamers, Ltd., Rs. 100 annually; D. J. J. Cursetjee, Rs. 10; A. H. Whyte, Esq., Rs. 20; Mohomed Ismail Curtay, Esq., Rs. 10; David Sassoon and Co., Ltd., Rs. 150; B. S. Framji, Esq., Rs. 100 annually; Dhunjibhoy Bomanji, Esq., Rs. 200 annually.

COLLEGE TERMS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Will you kindly give place to this letter in your valuable paper and oblige.

It is a sad thing to note that University authorities never consult us (students) in the matters concerning us. So far as the University curriculum is concerned they are at liberty to change it in any way they please, though we are dissatisfied with the new curriculum. But in changing the terms they ought to have consulted us, for we know better as to which months are more suitable for studies. Some of them must be knowing that Poona plague season begins from September to the beginning of January, and that of Bombay from March to May. In spite of knowing this they have changed the terms. Agricultural college students have got terms according to the seasons of crops. I do not know what reason they had in changing the terms? Can it be that they want it so that in the long vacation they can go home and return. If so, they ought to be unselfish in these matters, for they have to look to the good of the students and not their own at the cost of ours.

Everybody knows what a havoc the monster-plague has played in Poona, which sends to the University one-fifth of all the college students. Indeed we have suffered much on account of the change of terms and many students have lost their dear lives. I beg the authorities to change the terms as soon as possible.—Yours, etc.

A POONA STUDENT.

SILVER MARKET.

MESSRS SAMUEL MONTAGU'S REPORT.

Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co., in their circular dated 23rd November state:—

GOLD.

The Bank of England reserve of gold against its note issues shows a slight increase of £42,955 as compared with last week's return.

SILVER.

During the preceding week the Market had been swept more or less clear of supplies. A further advance in rates became unavoidable owing to the continued strength of the China exchanges which led to purchases in America and also in London. The quotation advanced daily from 34d. the price on November 17th recording successive rises of 1/8—1/4—3/16—1/4 and 1/8d.

Enquiry was not confined to mintage alone, but embraced orders for general purposes home and continental, and also for the Indian Bazaars. The unfavourable views taken in India have caused a "bear" position to be opened in the London Market—a state of affairs, in view of the statistical position, not without danger.

It cannot be challenged that the present condition of the Market is more sound than when the spectacular movements in May last carried the quotation to 37 1/8. During the intervening period the Chinese stock has been greatly reduced. America has been relieved of certain accumulations she then held, and the Indian Currency figures, notwithstanding very large continuous purchases for the Indian Mints, show a declining tendency. The Silver Market has often lived up to its reputation of doing the unexpected, but the situation is such that further advances may be expected before the close of the year provided no new factor intervenes.

The last three Indian Currency Returns received by cable give details in lacs of Rupees as follow:—

	Oct. 31.	Nov. 7.	Nov. 15
Notes in circulation	7,330	7,365	7,460
Reserve in silver coin and bullion	2,563	2,423	2,354
Gold coin and bullion	1,955	1,948	1,930
Gold in England	1,192	1,192	1,192

The stock in Bombay consists of 6,000 bars as compared with 4,000 bars last week.

The stock in Shanghai on 18th November, 1916, consisted of about 90,000,000 ounces in specie and 16,400,000 dollars, as compared with about 80,000,000 ounces in specie and 16,500,000 dollars on November 11th, 1916.

The following shipments were made from San Francisco during the week:—

1,365,000 ounces to Bombay.
700,000 ounces to Shanghai.

It is announced that the copper output of the Anaconda Company for October amounted to 31,500,000 lbs. as compared with 24,900,000 lbs. and 1,800,000 lbs. respectively in the corresponding months of 1915, and 1914. As silver is a by-product in the operation of this great Mining Corporation, it is quite likely that the output of silver has also greatly increased.

Quotations for bar silver per oz. std:—

November 17, 34 cash, no quotation fixed for forward delivery.

November 18, 34 1/8 cash, no quotation fixed for forward delivery.

November 20, 34 3/8 cash, no quotation fixed for forward delivery.

November 21, 34 9/16 cash, no quotation fixed for forward delivery.

November 22, 34 13/16 cash, no quotation fixed for forward delivery.

November 23, 34 15/16 cash, no quotation fixed for forward delivery.

Bank Rate 6 per cent.

Bar Gold p. oz. std. 77/9.

Average for the week: 24.687.

The quotation to day for cash delivery is 15/16d. above that fixed a week ago.

ALLEGED FORGERY AND CHEATING.

Before the Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at Mazagon, one Mahomed Ahmed Ladak was charged with forgery and cheating in respect of Rs. 1,000. The accused was defended by Mr. Somji.

It was stated for the prosecution that the accused, who is a grandson of Sir Tharia Topan, formed friendship with Jafarali Meheralli, the owner of a shop in Princess Street. He represented to Jafarbhai that in accordance with a Privy Council judgment, he was entitled to a share worth Rs. 80,000 in his grandfather's estate, and to prove his assertion he showed him a copy of the "Advocate of India" of 14th July last. Later on he asked Jafarbhai to get him Rs. 800, and showed him a letter from Messrs. Merwanji Kola and Co., solicitors, to the effect that they had accused's monies to the amount of Rs. 8,000. Thereupon he was taken to Jafarbhai's banker Tehilram Girdharidass by the former, where a hundi in his favour was drawn by the accused for Rs. 1,000, out of which he gave Rs. 400 to the complainant and kept the balance to himself. The complainant also paid another Rs. 400 to the accused. Subsequently the complainant came to know that the solicitors' letter was a forged one; the accused was then arrested and placed before the magistrate.

After some evidence had been taken the case was adjourned.

ALLEGED ILL-TREATING OF A GOAT.

Before a bench of Honorary Presidency Magistrates, at Dadar, presided over by Dr. M. C. Javle, Yesubai, a Hindu woman, was charged by the S. P. C. A. with ill-treating a goat belonging to one Pandu Govind. It was stated for the complainant that his goat went to the accused's vegetable stall and ate a plaintain, when the latter threw a big stone at it, which struck the animal on the stomach and caused diarrhoea. The animal was taken to the hospital for treatment. It was contended for the accused that the stone was thrown at the animal to drive it away as it was doing mischief, and although the goat was injured no offence was committed.

The Court held that no offence was committed and the accused was acquitted.

WHOLESALE INDIGO DEALERS AND SUPPLIERS TO MILLS.

MESSRS. GIRDHARIDAS RADHAKISHENDAS.

Head Office: Barbhai Mohalla, Post No. 3
BOMBAY.

Telegraphs: "GOODWILL" Telephone No. 2709.

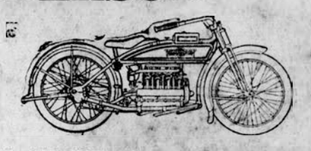
BANKERS, GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS AND EXPORTERS OF SEEDS, GROCERY, COTTON YARN, ETC., TO EGYPT, CYPRUS, ETC.

Branches: Madras, Karachi, Cawnpore, Shikarpur (Sind), Chaman (Baluchistan).

AGENCIES ALL OVER INDIA

A GRIPPING ENTERTAINMENT
for those who prefer
Moving Pictures as a means of Theatrical Enjoyment.
WELL, WHAT SAY YOU TO THIS?
Can early environment, that makes Lawlessness the only Instinct of Youth, be overcome by pleasanter conditions, Good Treatment and Uplifting and Impress?
A RAGING QUESTION DISCUSSED IN ALL REFORM MOVEMENTS
solved by
The Marvellous five Reel 'Blue-Bird' Photoplay
"THE GREAT PROBLEM."
A story of Gripping Interest with.
A Happy Ending through a Series of Fascinating Incidents.
Exclusivelyly for
THE NEW **ALHAMBRA CINEMA**
NEW SANDHURST ROAD.
3 SHOWS NIGHTLY COMMENCING 7—8-45 AND 10-30.
EXTRA MATINEE SHOWS ON SATURDAY AND SUNDAY AT 5 P.M.
PRICES OF ADMISSION: Re. 1 As. 8, 4 & 2.
Coming! NEXT WEEK Coming!
COMMENCING SATURDAY DECEMBER, 30th.
THE TRANS-ATLANTIC UNIVERSAL CO.'S Latest Production.
"THE PEG O' THE RING."
A Serial Sensational featuring.
The Most Prominent and Popular Characters,
Miss GRACE CUNARD and FRANCIS FORD.

THE
WORLD'S BEST MOTOR CYCLE
"HENDERSON" FOUR CYLINDER



The MOST SILENT Motor Cycle of the World
ABSOLUTELY FREE FROM VIBRATION.
Does 80 MILES to the GALLON of PETROL.
2 to 70 MILES an HOUR on TOP SPEED.
Very smooth in running.
SMOOTHEST, COOLEST MOTOR CYCLE EXTANT.
For COMFORT, RELIABILITY, POWER, COOL-RUNNING and ECONOMY it is UNEQUALLED.
Latest Models and Side-Cars in stock for Immediate Delivery.
Sole Agents for the whole of India.
Telephone:—2180. Telegrams:—"AEROPLANE" BOMBAY.
The Automobile Co., Ltd.
NEW QUEEN'S ROAD, BOMBAY.
SUB-AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.

FROM JANUARY 1st 1917.

Owing to the continued increase in the cost of materials, we have been compelled to increase the subscription rates from January 1st 1917, payable strictly in advance, as follows:—

LOCAL.

(INCLUDING DELIVERY.)

	Rs.	As.
Yearly	30	0
Half-yearly	15	0
Quarterly	7	8
Monthly	2	8

Single Copy—Two annas.

DAK.

(INCLUDING POSTAGE.)

	Rs.	As.
Yearly	35	0
Half-yearly	17	8
Quarterly	9	0
Monthly	3	0

Single Copy—Two annas.

The Subscriptions of the "Bombay Chronicle" still remain lower than that of any other English daily paper in Western India.

SEARCH LIGHT POCKET ELECTRIC LAMP
FITTED WITH PERMANENT SWITCH.
Constructed of best material and finished the very best style.

Price Complete Lamp Rs. 5

Price Extra Dry Battery N. 1689 As. 12

Fitted with Dry Batteries and Metallic Filament Powerful Bulbs.

HIGH CLASS LAMP & STOVE DEPOT,
Abdul Rehman St. near Market, BOMBAY

HIGH LIFE
THE TRUE TEST
OF RELIABLE TIMEKEEPERS.

Full Jewelled, Lever,
Sterling Silver Rs. 30.
Ditto with Radium Dial,
Rs 35.
Catalogue on application.

HIGH LIFE WATCH Co.
HORNBY ROAD,
BOMBAY.

CITY SHORT HAND AND TYPEWRITING STUDIO.
Tutors of:—
SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING
BEST BRITISH MAKE RIBBONS, CARBONS AND ALL TYPEWRITER AND DUPLICATOR SUPPLIES.
Typecopying work done neatly and accurately.
Sole Agents for:—
Empire Typewriter
321, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Parsi: 16th of Tir, 1286.
Hindu: 1st of Posh Sud, 1973.
Mahomedan: 29th of Safar, 1335.
Sunrise: 7h. 8m. Sunset: 6h. 7m.
Phases of the Moon: New Moon, 25th Dec.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

Christmas Day, Banks closed.
Bombay High Court: Christmas vacation begins.
Excelsior Theatre: Miss Ada Reeve and her Co. 9-30 p.m.

TUESDAY, December 26.

Boxing Day. Banks closed.
The English Mail will be closed at the General Post Office, at 3 p.m. Registered letters will be accepted up to 1 p.m. and parcels u pto 12 noon.
Excelsior Theatre: Miss Ada Reeve and her Co., at 9-30

WEDNESDAY, December 27.

Excelsior Theatre: Miss Ada Reeve and her Co., in "Hobson's Choice," at 9-30.

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre: Cinema. 6-30 and the "Scamps," at 9-45 p.m.
Empire Cinema: 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Royal Opera House, 6-45 and 10 p.m.
Palace of Varieties: at 6-30 and 10 p.m. every Wednesday, Saturday and Monday, 10 p.m., Show every Sunday at 6-30 at Edwardes.
New Alexandra Cinema, Lohar Chawl, Princess Street.
Olympia Cinema, Sandhurst Road.
West End Cinema, Charni Road: 6-45, 8-30 and 10.
New Alhambra Cinema, Sandhurst Road, 7, 8-45 and 10-30.

1ST BOMBAY TROOP BADEN POWELL BOY SCOUTES.

Orders for the week ending December 30th, 1916:—

Wednesday, December 27th.—Plain clothes parade on Maidan at 5-30 p.m. Tenderfoot and 2nd Class Tests. Cubs—Physical Drill and Games.

Saturday, December 30th.—Uniform parade on Maidan at 4 p.m. Blue shorts and scout hats. Staves to be carried. Compulsory towards yearly efficiency.

Orderlies.—Second Ezekiel, Scout Hirsch.

Leave.—Cub Howard from 23-12-16 to 23-3-17. Cub Ericson from 23-12-16 to 30-12-16.

Decrease.—Cub Hadley having failed to attend six consecutive parades, is struck off the strength.

Subscriptions.—Will those who have not paid their December subscriptions, please report to the A. S. M.

Accoutrements.—Every scout must possess a stave of 5 feet length, and marked in inches and feet. Patrol Leaders to carry the patrol flags on staves.

A. G. FOOX.
A. S. M. in Charge.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders by the Hon. Lieut.-Col. P. F. Cadell, C.I.E., Commanding,

BOMBAY, Dec. 25.

479. Parades:—No Battalion or Company parades will be held between December 24th, and January 7th.

480. Ranges:—The Ghat Kopar and Miniature Ranges will be closed until Tuesday January 2nd. The Miniature Range will be open from 5 to 8 p.m. daily on and after January 3rd.

481. Musketry:—"B" Coy. is detailed for Musketry at Ghat Kopar from Wednesday January 3rd to Sunday January 7th, both days inclusive.

482. Orderly Room and Qr. Master's Stores:—Will be closed except for urgent work from the 23rd December to 1st January 1917, inclusive.

483. Armoury:—On and after 2nd January the Armoury will be open as follows for issue and return of Arms.

Daily except on Saturday evenings, and Sunday from 7 a.m. to 12 noon and from 5-45 to 7-45 p.m.

484. Meeting:—A meeting of Officers Commanding all Companies will be held at Head-Quarters on Tuesday January 9th at 6-30 p.m.

485. Proficiency Examination.—A course of instruction for the annual proficiency Examination will be held in January and February. Intending candidates should parade at Head-quarters at 6-30 p.m. on Tuesday January 9th, to obtain full information as to the course. Proficiency candidates will parade on Tuesdays and Thursdays (morning) at 7-15 a.m., commencing Thursday January 11th, and on Wednesdays and Fridays (evening) commencing January 10th, at 6-30 p.m. Pencils and Note books to be brought on all parades. Dress-Optional.

486. Transfer:—No. 5154 Sergt. A. G. Johnstone, "A" Coy. is transferred to the Reserve from this date.

487. Enrolment.—The undernamed having been enrolled is taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to "B" Company:—

No. 9082 Vol. J. G. Anderson.

(Sd.) C. N. MOBERLY, Major,
Adjutant Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

NOTICE.

1st Bn. G. I. P. Ry. Volunteer Rifle Corps.
All Comers Match.
Distance, 300 yards.
1 Sighter and seven shots.

Targets 2nd Class figure with invisible 5" Bull; 12" Inner; 18" Magpie; Outer, remainder of Target.

PRIZES.

1st prize, Rs. 50, 2nd prize,, Rs. 30, 3rd prize, Rs. 25, 4th prize, Rs. 20, 2 of Rs. 15, 2 of Rs. 10, 8 of Rs. 5.—Total Rs. 215.

Entrance fee—Annas. 8.

To be fired at Ghat Kopar on 3rd January, 1917.

POONA VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Corps Orders by Lieut-Col. G. K. Walker, C.I.E., Commanding Poona Volunteer Rifles.

POONA, Dec. 23.

1194. Parade. "B" Company Scouts will parade this day (Saturday) at 7 a.m.

1195. Camp of Exercise.—It is notified for information that the Annual camp of Exercise will be held at Ganeshkhind from 13th to 23rd January, 1917, both days inclusive.

Members who require uniform, boots, etc., should apply to Headquarters at once, as no issue will be made in camp.

1196. Holiday.—The Headquarter office and range will be closed from Sunday 24th to Thursday 28th December and from Sunday 31st December 1916 to Tuesday 2nd January 1917 on account of Xmas and New Year holidays except for urgent work.

1197. Range.—The Rifle range will be closed from 11th to 24th January 1917 during camp of exercise.

(Signed) A. R. KEARSEY, 2/Lieut.
Adjutant Poona Vol. Rifles.

BAND AT THE P. V. MARY GYMKHANA

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner V.D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Band Master, commencing at 6-15 p.m., to-morrow.

BAND AT THE R. B. Y. CLUB.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner V.D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Ry., Volunteers, will play a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Band Master, commencing at 6 p.m., to-morrow.

BAND AT CHOWPATY.

By kind permission of the Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion B. B. & C. I. Ry. Vols., will play the following programme under the direction of Mr. W. S. Walcott at Chowpatty Band Stand to-morrow, commencing at 6 p.

March—Territorial .....Blankenburg.
Overture—Lustspiel .....Keree Bella.
Valse—Nights of Gladness .....Ancliffe.
Selection—The Belle of Bohemia ...Englander.
Piccolos Duet—Two Little Finches .....Kling.
Selection—Folk-Songs of Italy ...Rampezzotti
Serenade—Moonlight .....Moret.
Two-Step—Waiting for the Robert E. Lee .....Peter.

THE BOMBAY CO-OPERATIVE HOUSING ASSOCIATION.

The next monthly meeting of the Association will not be held on 2nd January which is a holiday, but will be held on Tuesday the 9th January when Mr. S. S. Talyarkhi will read a paper "Social and Economic Aspects of State Aid."

FIRE IN A MILL.

A fire broke out yesterday afternoon in the engine room of the Ganesh Mill, situated on the Mazagon Road, Bombay. On receiving information the Babula Tank Road fire engine under Mr. J. Whiting immediately repaired to the scene, followed by the engines from Mandvi, Goualia Tank and Byculla. The flames quickly spread to the other parts of the mill and the roof fell in but the Fire Brigade were able to bring the flames under control, within a quarter of an hour of their arrival and the fire was put out after an hour. One of the labourers named Hari Govind employed in the Mill sustained slight injuries. The machinery and goods were badly damaged by fire and water but the extent of the damage to these and the building has not been ascertained. The origin of the fire is not known.

TRINITY COLLEGE OF MUSIC.

The following are the results of the Theoretical and Practical Examinations held at Saint Joseph's Convent, Bandra, on the 13th June and 20th December, 1916:—*Theoretical*—Advanced Junior—Hermione Bocarro 93 hons. Junior Division—George Bocarro 99 hons. Preparatory Division—Horace De Jeysus 100, Dosibai Vatcha 100, Mehera Meherji 97. Maud Pinto 86. *Practical.*—Senior Division—Toy Cockman 71, Barbara Williams 66, Florence Fidgett 63. *Intermediate Division*—Goolbai Kothare 69, Eudora Pais 64, Irene Dyer 63, Doris Fahey 62. *Junior Division.*—Mary Ferreira 72, Maud Pinto 71, Anna Misquitta 70, Girlie Mehta 69, Ida Meyers 68. *Preparatory Division.*—Benjamin Israel 82 hons., Tehmi Dalal 76, Lucy Nunes 75, Eva Meyers 75, Vickey Rodrigues 73, Kathleen Dyson 73. *First Steps.*—Shehra Dadabhoy Madon 73, Frank Oss 71, Elizabeth Israel 70, May Pires 69.

SALLE FRANCAISE.

On Friday evening, an interesting causerie was delivered in French by M. A. P. Maurice Magnier on French Poetry from the 15th century to the 20th. The charm which naturally attaches to such a rich subject was enhanced by the fact that the lecturer is himself a poet of acknowledged talent and has known personally several of the latter day writers he presented to his audience. After a few preliminary remarks about the wider meaning of the word poetry,—since it can be said that such men as Carot the painter, Carpeau the sculptor, Michelet the historian are fully and essentially poets,—M. Magnier traversed the whole realm of the French lyrical poetry, expounding the characteristic merits and beauties of many poets and illustrating his observations by reading numerous poems, from the time of Charles d'Orleans, the gentle aristocratic singer, and of Villon, the great "bad boy," down to de Heredia, a most elegant sonnet writer, and Verlaine, the wonderful drunkard-poet.

In compliance with the request and wish of some of the members who were present, M. Magnier concluded his causerie by reading some of his own poems, particularly a few of the sonnets he had composed on Bombay, which are to be published shortly and sold in aid of the War Funds in this Presidency.

A heartfelt vote of thanks to the poet-lecturer proposed by Prof. Peltier, terminated a very pleasant and instructive meeting.

SANATOGEN BUSINESS PURCHASED BY LORD RHONDDA.

Great interest has been caused by the announcement that the business of A. Wulfing and Co.—manufacturers of Sanatogen, Formamint and other valuable medicaments—has been purchased from the Board of Trade by Lord Rhondda, in association with Mr. Mitchelson, Mr. J. Stanley Holmes, and Mr. J. Gomer Berry. The association of Lord Rhondda with the business should be a guarantee that it will henceforth be entirely British; and there could be no better example of the root-and-branch methods by which leading business men are now setting themselves to capture German Trade.

Since the war began "imitations" of Sanatogen and Formamint have sprung up like mushrooms in the night, but their vogue has been no less ephemeral. Commercial enterprise is one thing, synthetic chemistry is another; and it soon became obvious that such highly intricate compounds as Sanatogen and Formamint could not be duplicated. The only way to "capture" this important business was to take it over as it stood with the entire British staff, the trained chemists and skilled workers, the highly specialised machinery, the London offices, the factories in London and Penzance,—in short, the whole organisation.

This Lord Rhondda and his associates have done, and they are therefore able to continue supplying the genuine original preparations which were deservedly so popular in the past. We understand that it is their intention to retain the names Sanatogen and Formamint until the present stocks have been sold after which the preparation will be re-named in order to avoid confusion with the multitude of imitation-products.

POONA ATHLETIC TOURNAMENTS.

Owing to plague the Deccan Gymkhana has postponed the Athletic tournaments to 20th, 21st and 22nd January: 10 miles to 18th February; 27 miles to 25th February; and Wrestling to March or April.

The crop reports for the week ending December 16th shows that the standing crops are doing well in all provinces and prospects are good to fair. The prices of food grains are generally high but are fluctuating and have fallen in several districts. Rain is wanted over North-West India for the spring crops.

THE WAR AND HUMAN IDEALS.

DR. DHALLA'S LECTURE AT THE EMPIRE THEATRE.

At the Empire Theatre, before a large audience, a lecture was delivered by Dastoor Dr. M. N. Dhalla on "The effect of present war upon Human Ideals," on Saturday evening, the Hon. Mr. D. E. Wacha presiding.

Mr. Wacha in introducing the lecturer said Dr. Dhalla was a great scholar and had travelled far and wide and was a great student of the Zoroastrian religion.

The lecturer said the war was in its third year now. It was prepared since the last many years by the Germans and they began it by riding rough-shod over the liberties of Belgium. The Germans had now put forward what could only be called as mock peace proposals, and if they were accepted the Germans instead of beating their swords into plough-shares would still more sharpen them. He was sure if he asked every one of the soldiers now fighting at the front whether the peace as proposed would be acceptable they could only receive one answer and that was an emphatic no. The war could only be ended with the ultimate victory to the Allies. The war had burst upon the world like a great volcanic outburst disturbing the whole world.

RELIGION AND BUSINESS.

The changes after the war were going to be very great in the outlook of human affairs. Could they say that in this war the many religions had failed? Was God dead that this horrible war should start? It could not be said that religions had failed. In the present age sentimental ideals did not rule the world. Business was business and the world was ruled by such false ideals as exploitation, selfishness, the rule of gold and competition, instead of co-operation and other higher ideals. Man was not content to live in this world simply as a primitive man, he wanted something better, and he was not wrong in his desires. But these desires had grown more and more, and luxuries were growing every day, and there was nothing in the farthest corners of the earth which did not conduce to human happiness. The effort of the whole mankind was directed towards that end. To-day the pressure was economic, they were mourning because the population was growing and the supplies were diminishing. Before the war there was a great restlessness and there was the clash between capital and labour, the poor and the rich, but as soon as the war came all these strifes disappeared and the higher virtue of patriotism and unselfishness, had come uppermost. About a crore of stalwart men would die, the flower of humanity would perish, before the war came to an end. The message of Mr. Roosevelt to the people of France was to increase their manpower, and the wisdom of this was now apparent when the human life was dwindling on the whole of the European continent.

What then will be the lesson of this war on the human mind? It was a fallacy to say that this war would be the last, so long as human nature is as it is. Ever since man was created he had resorted to war as the final arbiter in all things, and man had either fought for his religion or his country.

"WAR—A BIOLOGICAL NECESSITY."

It had been said that war was a biological necessity. The world was steeped in luxury and idleness, and war was the remedy: These were the German ideals. They said that blessed were the makers of war. The Germans had misapplied science for the destruction of human life. The war would teach humanity that science should not be applied to destroy human beings.

Another effect of the war would be that nations would make more use of diplomacy. It could not be said that preparedness would avert war, for it was the very fact of the German preparedness that had thrown the Western world into such a murderous war. Human nature could not be changed easily, and so long as there was material of and for war there would be war. Another thing would be an international police to stop the war; the democratic principles would triumph and autocracy would disappear to a certain extent. There would be greater confidence between the mothercountry and the colonies and India. The surest means of their regeneration lay in their connection with the British Empire. The brotherhood of arms would never fail to ensure brotherhood in peace. Universal brotherhood was the ideal of all religions.

Mr. Wacha said there was a great deal of optimism in the Dastoor's lecture. But the lecturer had set them all thinking. There would be many new problems which would have to be solved after the war. Perhaps with the end of the present war there might be an economic war.

GRANT ROAD STATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—It is astonishing to me that the intellectual portion of the large population of Grant Road who use the foot-bridge spanning the Grant Road Railway Station lines should tolerate the state of things occurring on it every day during the busy hours of the railway passenger traffic.

Whether the general public have acquired a right of way over the foot-bridge is a matter for the railway people to decide; but the present state of things must be remedied.

Yesterday at 6-45 p.m. I had occasion to use the foot-bridge and I observed that ladies who are compelled to use the foot-bridge were subjected by the crowd to much rough treatment; notwithstanding the great efforts of a railway policeman to regulate the crowd.

The Railway Authorities should either provide a second foot-bridge as at Bandra or the Municipality should pierce the over-bridge, on the south, and erect two new approaches to ascend and descend, leading immediately on to the station. Something must be done and it is for the Grant Road public to see it done.—Yours, &c.

S. L. LOPEZ.

The Retreat, Mahim,
December 21st 1916.

MAHALAXMI RACES.

RESULTS AND DETAILS.

The following are the detailed results of Saturday's racing at Mahaluxmi. A descriptive accounts appeared in our Sunday edition.

THE BYCULLA PLATE. Division II.—Distance 1 Mile.
Winner, Rs. 750; second, Rs. 200; third, Rs. 100. A High Weight Handicap for Arabs in the 3rd Division.
Mr. J. Bomanjee's TAWAKUL, 8-5, Collis. 1
Messrs. A. S. Oomer and H. Kadum's HUDBAN, 8-9, Templeman 2
Mr. Heath's SUBBIACA, 8-10, Hardy ... 3
Mr. Diamond's REMMES, 9-0, Trenoweth. 4
Also Ran:—Acetine 9-0, Paradise 9-0, Royalist 8-13, Simla 8-10, Archer 8-8, Raven 8-7, Aberdeen 7-11, Mandala 7-11, Mint Master 7-8, Ormuz 7-7, Milos 7-2.
The Race:—Subbiaca led from the start, Hudban and Acetine lying second and third. At the third furlong Tawakul moved to the front and was abreast with Subbiaca. In the straight a most exciting race took place between Tawakul, which had displaced the leader, and Hudban, Remmes on the outside at their heels. Tawakul after racing neck to neck won by a head, head, head.
Time:—1 min. 57 secs.
Totes Paid:—Win, Rs. 58-8. Places, Rs. 15-8, Rs. 16-8 and Rs. 18-8.
Trainer:—J. E. Bharucha.
THE STOCKTON PLATE.—Distance about 6 Furlongs.
Winner, Rs. 1,500; second, Rs. 500; third, Rs. 300. A High Weight Handicap for Horses in the 3rd Division.
Mr. J. K. Irani's KING'S HEAD, 9-0, A. Templeman 1
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's SEIGNEURIE, 7-12, Collis 2
Mr. Kelso's WISE THRUSH, 8-9, Ringstead 3
Mr. J. Stewart's CHASTITY, 8-7, Trenoweth 4
Also Ran:—Arkangelo 9-0, Megale 8-13, Servian 8-10, Dollet 8-7, Airman 8-5, Pension 8-2, Duet (late Double Thrush II) 7-12.
The Race:—Airman was fractious at the gate. When the start was given King's Head jumped to the front and made all the running. In the straight Seigneurie and Wise Thrush attempted to close on him but King's Head held them safe to win by two lengths, head, half length.
Time:—1 min. 19 secs.
Totes Paid:—Win, Rs. 60. Places, Rs. 30, Rs. 37 and Rs. 86.
Trainer:—Owner.
THE ELPHINSTONE PLATE.—Distance 5 Furlongs (Straight).
Winner, Rs. 1,500; second, Rs. 500; third, Rs. 300. A High Weight Handicap for Arab Ponies 14 hands and under in the 2nd Division.
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's ENGINE, 7-4, Collis 1
Mr. A. Nanjee's HURCHAN, 7-13, Ringstead 2
Mr. J. Stewart's MAT-HAT-BAIG, 8-7, Trenoweth 3
Mr. Ebrahim Mutlag's SAOOD, 7-9, Harrison 4
Also Ran:—Tenebreuse 9-4, Sirmust 8-2, Crusader 7-7.
The Race:—Engine led followed by Hurchan, Mat-hat-Baig and Saood a couple of lengths behind. Engine going as strong as a locomotive, won as he liked by two lengths, half, half separating third and fourth.
Time:—1 min. 9 secs.
Totes Paid:—Win, Rs. 94-8. Places, Rs. 37-8 and Rs. 19-8.
Trainer:—Sadulla Khan.
THE X'MAS PLATE.—Distance 1 Mile.
Winner, Rs. 3,000; second, Rs. 1,000; third, Rs. 500. A High Weight Handicap for Horses in the 2nd Division.
Mr. Pitt's TRIPLE ALLIANCE, 9-10, Templeman 1
Mr. A. Hope's KIM III, 7-8, Bullock 2
Mr. R. R. S.'s BUNTY, 8-7, Pullin 3
Also Ran:—Orloff 9-12, Philanthropist 8-10, Pretty Good Sort 7-11.
The Race:—Pretty Good Sort and Triple Alliance led followed by Bunty. At the third furlong Pretty Good Sort fell off. In the straight Kim III which came with a strong run, displaced Bunty but failed to make any impression on the leader by three-quarters of a length, one and a half length and neck separating the rest.
Time:—1 min. 42½ secs.
Totes Paid:—Win, Rs. 31-8. Places, Rs. 18 and Rs. 24.
Trainer:—Owner.
THE DECEMBER PLATE.—Distance 1 Mile.
Winner, Rs. 2,000; second, Rs. 700; third, Rs. 300. For Arabs which have not won a flat race value Rs. 2,000 or over since 31st March, 1914. W. A. reduced 14lbs. Penalties.—Winners since 31st March, 1914, of a flat race value Rs. 1,500 or over, once, 4lbs.; twice, 7lbs.; oftener, 12lbs. Winners since the above date of flat races of the aggregate value of Rs. 4,000 or over, 4lbs.; of Rs. 6,000 or over, 7lbs.; Rs. 8,000 or over, 12lbs.; in addition to the above penalties. Allowances.—Ponies 14 hands and under, 4lbs. Maidens, 5lbs.
Mr. Ali bin Talib's MONEY GOLD, 8-11, Trenoweth 1
Messrs. Stewart and Heath's EAST COURT (late Night Hawk), 8-7, Hardy. 2
Mr. S. A. Wahed's BLACK HUSSAR, 8-1, Rose 3
Also Ran:—Iron Chest 8-3, Oxford 8-3.
The Race:—After two false starts they were let go, East Court setting the pace followed by Oxford and Money Gold. Midway Oxford gave it up and Money Gold closed up. In the straight a pretty race took place between Money Gold and East Court, the former winning by a neck, half length separating second and third.
Time:—1 min. 53 secs.
Totes Paid:—Win, Rs. 21-8. Places, Rs. 14 and Rs. 17.
Trainer:—Owner.
THE CHESTER PLATE.—Distance 5 Furlongs (Straight).
Winner, Rs. 3,000; second, Rs. 1,000; third, Rs. 500. A High Weight Handicap for Horses in the 2nd Division.
Mr. R. R. S.'s WAYNFLETE, 8-9, Templeman 1
Mr. S. A. Wahed's DORIAN, 7-8, Bullock. 2
Mr. D. Pallonjee's HOPPNER, 9-6, Trahan 3
Messrs. Garda and M. Goculdass' FIRE FINCH, 9-12, Purtoosingh 4
Also Ran:—Anthracite 9-5, Corridor 7-13, Margreen 8-8, Somali 8-7, Madrina 8-2, Royal Song 7-11, Dress 7-7.
The Race:—It was not possible to distinguish clearly the start of this race but when they were half way it was found that Dorian, Hoppner and Fire Finch were leading. Dorian looked all the way a winner until near home, Waynflete which came with a very fast run just managed to secure the race by a neck, half length separating second and third.
Time:—59 secs.
Totes Paid:—Win, Rs. 32. Places, Rs. 15-8, Rs. 26-8 and Rs. 52.
Trainer:—Byramjee Rustomjee.
THE BYCULLA PLATE. Division I.—Distance 1 Mile.
Winner, Rs. 1,000; second, Rs. 300; third, Rs. 200. A High Weight Handicap for Arabs in the 3rd Division.
Mr. R. R. S.'s ANGLER, 8-4, Pullin 1
Mr. Haji Ahmed Bagdady's SHAILAN 8-11, Harrison 2
Mr. George's PLANET, 8-9, Trenoweth ... 3
Also Ran:—Present 9-0, Fairy Gold 8-6, Refusal 8-4, Marmora 8-4, Mount Pleasant 8-3, Murpho 8-3, Najdi 8-2, Thorium 8-11, Faleh Khan 8-2, Sherali 8-2, Mutar 8-0, Jemadar 7-12.
The Race:—Mount Pleasant did most of the running for a couple of furlongs hotly pursued by Planet, Sherali and Shailan. Angler lying a couple of lengths in the bunch behind. Shailan looked a winner in the straight until Pullin called on Angler which responded in a most gamely manner. He rushed past before the stands and snatched the verdict by a neck, half, half.
Time:—1 min. 59 secs.
Totes Paid:—Win, Rs. 110-8. Places, Rs. 21, Rs. 21 and Rs. 14.
Trainer:—Byramjee Rustomjee.

CALCUTTA RACES.

FIRST MEETING: FIRST DAY

SILVER BALM WINS KING-EMPEROR'S CUP.

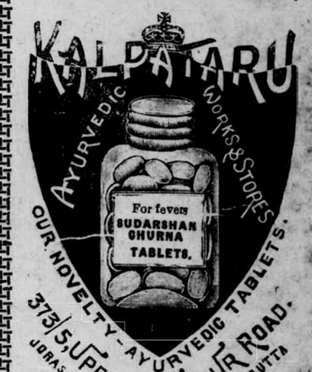
(From our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 23.

Fine weather prevailed on the day when the King-Emperor's Cup was run for and the attendance both on the stands and in the enclosures was so big that one could hardly move about with ease. The card consisting of the Burdwan Cup Hurdle Race, the King-Emperor's Cup, Eclipse Pony Plate and Four Handicaps was very interesting and the racing provided no end of excitement. Three team races were won by the favourites, the outsiders winning the others but they were fairly well supported. Bachelor's Wedding's timing constituted a record up to last year but Silver Balm reduced it by one fifth of a second.

THE BURDWAN CUP.—R. C. and Distance over 7 Flights.
Mr. Goculdas' POLITIAN, 10-13, Northmore 1
Mr. Coningham's BLACKMAILER, 9-10, Clarke 2
Mr. Kelso's SCREAMER, 9-10, A. Scott ... 3
Also Ran:—Lesto 9-10, Canberra 10-13.
Betting:—2 to 1 on Politian, sevens Lesto, eights Canberra, twelves the rest.
The Race:—Canberra led in front of Blackmailer and Lesto, Politian and Screamer last. Near the mile-post Canberra retired and Politian moving up joined Lesto and Blackmailer. The last three kept together till the half-mile bend, where Lesto dropped back. Politian and Blackmailer took the last hurdle together, after which the former drew away to win by a length. Screamer came with a rattle at the finish and was the third half a length off.
Time:—3 mins. 20 1/5 secs.
Totes Paid:—Win, Rs. 15. Places, Rs. 14 and Rs. 23.
THE ELLENBOROUGH PLATE. Division I.—Distance 6 Furlongs.
Messrs. Swan and Hilliard's ST. VAGRANT, 8-3, Vick 1
Mr. Goculdas' ROYAL AMBITION, 9-6, W. Huxley 2
Mr. Bates' LANGWHANG, 7-12, Buckley. 3
Also Ran:—Premiere 8-10, Vanity Box 8-13, Aqual Solis 8-7, Orepesa 8-7, Kinsale 7-13, Melton Lass, 7-10, Yonkers 7-7 (cd. 7-9), Mahoney 7-5.
Betting:—3 to 2 Royal Ambition, fours St. Vagrant, sixes Vanity Box, sevens Orepesa, eights Premiere, any price the rest.
The Race:—The start was indifferent, St. Vagrant profiting most. He slipped his field at the start and established a long lead, Melton Lass and Orepesa being nearest with Vanity Box close up. A furlong from home the leader began to tire and Royal Ambition coming through the field challenged him but the leader just managed to stay on to win by a neck length between second and third.
Time:—1min. 14 2/5secs.
Totes paid Rs. 70 win, Rs. 21, 16, 151 places.
THE ELLENBOROUGH PLATE.—Division II., 6 furlongs.
Mr. Fleming's MARY 8-5, Pratt 1
Messrs. Swan and Hilliard's COLOUR BAY 9-1, Vick 2
Mr. Pallonji's DRILL MISTRESS 8-3 Flynn 3
Also Ran:—Gladitor 7-13, Gipsy's Advice 9-7, Lady Muriel 9-7, Carpentia 9-6, Watteau 8-12, Bodenham 8-11, Flamen 8-1, Louise Duval 7-13, Dunsky 7-9, Dunkky 7-9, Kiltie 6-7.
Betting:—Twos Gipsy's Advice, threes Dunskey, fours Mary, sixes Carpentia, eights Colours Bay and Watteau, longer prices the rest.
The Race:—To a bad start Colour Bay streaked out in front of Drill Mistress, Mary and Carpentia, Gipsy's Advice and Lady Muriel uffering badly. Two furlongs from Home Mary assumed command and sailing away won comfortably by half a length, two lengths between second and third.
Time:—1min. 15 1/5secs.
Totes paid Rs. 43 win, Rs. 1,746 and 107 places.
THE KING-EMPEROR'S CUP—One mile.
Mr. R. R. S.'s SILVER BALM, 9-3, Templeman 1
Mr. Goculdas's SALANDRA 8-7, W. Huxley. Raikut of Baikanthpore's BYDAND 9-3, Buckley 2
Also Ran:—Evett 9-3, Dersingham 9-3, Radiant 9-3, Bachelor's Wedding 9-3, Widgiewa 9-3, Marconi 8-13, Sein Net 8-13, Fizyama 8-11.
Betting:—2 to 1 on Silver Balm, sixes Evett, tens Salandra, twelves to fifties the rest.
The Race:—The horses jumped off in a line when the gate went up Bachelor's Wedding and Widgiewa were first to show out prominently in van with Silver Balm next, Evett with Salandra about sixth and Marconi last. The leaders shot their bolt near the half-mile bend and from here Silver Balm assumed command with Salandra coming up fast with Bydand Templeamn shook favourite up and the mare responding to the call won the race by a length, 1 1/4 lengths between second and third.
Time:—1min. 39 3/5secs.
Totes paid win Rs. 18, places Rs. 15, 21 46.
THE STEWARD'S PLATE.—Division I—1½ miles
Mr. Bartleet's SANTA BARBARA 9-0, Lynch 1
Mr. Ever's MIDSAND 7-0, Moosamdin 2
Mr. Captain's SUGAR LOAF 8-13, Ruiz ... 3
Also Ran:—Miletus 9-12, Spenser 8-3, Turbulent 6-7.
Betting:—Evens Miletus, twos Spenser, sevens Santa Barbara, tens and more the rest.
The Race:—Midsand, Santa Barbara and Turbulent then Sugar Loaf, Miletus and Penser was the order almost all through. Nearing the distance Turbulent retired and Santa Barbara assuming lead won by 1½ lengths, a length between second and third.
Time:—3mins. 9secs.
Totes paid Rs. 72 win, places Rs. 38 and 51.
STEWARDS PLATE—Division II—1½ miles.
Mr. Butler's BETTY BIRR 7-9, Billett ... 1
Messrs. Donetil and Page's TARQUIN 7-1, Vincent 2
Mr. Goculdas PICNIC 9-12, Huxley 3
Also Ran:—Castle Vite 7-10, Marchog Gwyn 9-6, Blue Sapphire 8-3, North 8-2, Mil 8-1, Maxina 7-13, Carpe Diem 7-12, Scotch Plaid 7-7, Landore 7-0.
Betting:—Twos Carpe Diem, threes Picnic, fives Mil and Castle Vite, sixes North and Maxina, tens the rest.
The Race—To a good start Landore broke the line and was followed by Carpe, Diemblue, Sapphire and Tarquin with Betty Birr handy. Landore fell back beaten near the six furlong post and Betty Birr assumed the lead with Tarquin, Picnic and Castle Vite, all coming up strong. The leaders, however, managed to stay out and win by 1½ lengths, ½ length between second and third.
Time:—3 mins. 5secs.
Totes paid Rs. 141 win, places Rs. 29, 98 and 23.
ECLIPSE PONY PLATE—Seven furlongs.
Mr. Goculdas' SYMPTOMS 9-13, Huxley 1
Mr. Galstaun's FRISETTE 9-3, Wing 2
Mr. Peter's LADY BUNNY 9-3, Templeman 3
Betting:—4 to 6 Symptoms, 3 to 2 Frisette, sixes Lady Bunny.
The Race:—Frisette jumped off with lead other two together two lengths off from Zeerns opening Lady Bunny retired and Symptoms challenged the leader and after a great race won by ½ a length, 2 3/4 lengths between second and third.
Time—1min. 31 1/5 secs.
Totes paid Rs. 21 win.

ADHYAKSHA MATHUR BABU'S
Sakti Oushadhalaya.
– IS –
The best and the cheapest, the biggest and the most reliable Ayurvedic Pharmacy in India for the manufacture of shastric medicines and sale thereof both to physicians and patients.
Established 1901.
A GREAT BOON TO HUMANITY.
(1) Factory...Swamibag Road, Dacca. (2) Head Office...Patuatuli Street, Dacca. (3) Kashi Branch—Dassaswamedh Ghat, Benares City. (4) Rangpur Branch—Rangpur. (5) Calcutta Head Office—52-1 Beadon Street. (6) Calcutta Branches—227 Harrison Road (near Howrah bridge.) (7) 1 Upper Circular Road (facing Sealdah Station.) (8) 71-1 Russa Road, Bhawanipur.
For Cough Asthma and Debility use **yabanaprash** Rs. 3/- a seer, **Makardhwaja** (Panacea for all diseases) Rs. 4/- per tola; **Saribadi Sarsa** (the ideal blood purifier and tonic) Rs. 3/- a seer; **Amritarishta** the great cure for all kinds of fever) Rs. 2/- per seer; **Maha Bhringaraj Taila** (the most efficacious hair oil) Rs. 6/- per seer; keep your teeth and mouth tidy and free from all complaints by using **Dashana Sanshkar Churna** (annas two per box.) and **Brihatkhadir Batika** (annas three per box.)
Srimat Brahmananda Swami, President, Ramkrishna Mission, Writes:—
Visited Sakti Oushadhalaya, Dacca, today with Swami Premananda and others of Belur Matha and am highly pleased to find that Ayurvedic System of Medicines are manufactured here in such a big scale. Everything is done under special supervision and in strict accuracy to the Shastras.—Dacca.

A NEW ERA
IN AYURVEDIC MEDICINE.


Tele phone grams: 'KALPATARU' 3043. CALCUTTA.
The Best and Biggest House in India
Under the direct supervision of
MAHAMAHOPADHYAYA
Kaviraj Gananath Sen
SARASWATI, M.A., L.M.S.
Write for Price List with "Free Treatment of Accidents and Injuries."

MAXIMUM LIGHT AT MINIMUM COST

No Greasy Wicks to trim. No Smokey Chimneys to wash, Odourless, no Work, no Bother.
ONE SIXTH THE COST OF KEROSINE.
Wherever the sun shines by day the 'Sun' lamp shines by night.
In more than different styles.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
THE "SUN" OUTSHINES THEM ALL.
Catalogue Free.
SOLE AGENTS.
THE LONDON, EASTERN AND AMERICAN TRADING CO.,
HUMMUM STREET BOMBAY.

SAVE Your Goods from RATS & PREVENT PLAGUE.
"ANTI-RAT" acts on the Instinct of rats, and drives them away WITHOUT KILLING THEM. It scares away rats from houses, shops, fields, &c., and prevents PLAGUE. (*Harmless—no smell—no trouble in use.*)
WHAT OTHERS SAY!
The Civil Surgeon, Orai:—"Your Anti-Rat is certainly beneficial in freeing a house from rats."
Akbar Umar, Esq., Bar-At-Law, Lahore:—... tried yout "Anti-Rat"..... rats do not stay in places where Anti-Rat is used....."
PRICE, As. 12 per tin; V. P. charges, As. 5 up to 3 tins. *To be had of*—The NATIONAL MEDICAL HALL, Farrukhabad, (U.P.)

THE VICEROY AT CALCUTTA.

REPLIES TO VARIOUS ADDRESSES.

WAY TO INDIA'S HAPPINESS.

STEADY POLITICAL PROGRESS.

AGREEMENT WITH LORD HARDINGE'S VIEWS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 23.

Eleven deputations waited upon H. E. the Viceroy to-day, addresses being presented by the British Indian Association (Maharaja of Burdwan), Calcutta Trades Association (Captain C. F. Hooper), Indian Association (Mr. S. N. Banerjee), Anglo-Indian Association (Mr. A. C. Atkinson), Mahomedan Association (Nawab Abdul Jabbar), Bengal National Chamber of Commerce (Hon. Mr. H. Birkmyre), the Marwari Association (Rai Hariram Goenka), Bengal Landholders' Association (Maharaja of Cassimbazar), Bengal Mahajan Sabha (Maharaja of Cossumbazar), Bengal Moslem League (Nawab Ali Chaudhuri).

BRITISH INDIAN ASSOCIATION.

Replying to the address from the British Indian Associaton, His Excellency said:—

Gentlemen, I am much gratified to receive this welcome from an Association of such long standing representing interests so vitally important to the well-being of rural Bengal. In the course of this and other visits to Calcutta I look forward confidently not only to gaining a better acquaintance with your hopes and your problems, but also to meeting the men who figure prominently in your public life, and it is therefore hardly necessary for me to assure you that your expectation that I shall display a sympathetic interest in the welfare of this great City and of the province of Bengal, will not be disappointed.

I share with you the belief that political unrest can often be traced to economic conditions. You have quoted from a speech of mine in which I expressed hopes as to the result which might be expected from the Commission and to-day I need not say more than that the Holland Commission cannot possibly achieve those results unless the leaders of public opinion in India make up their minds to support the findings of the Commission and to co-operate whole-heartedly in the cause of economic progress. I therefore, look to you, gentlemen, to assist in educating public opinion and in stimulating the classes with whom you are in touch to seize the opportunities which will be there for India to take, if India will only take them. I am gratified to learn that you are in sympathy with the remarks that I made on the subject of agriculture at the first meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council in September last, because I feel sure that your association which comprises so many Zamindars could do a great deal to encourage the improved methods of cultivation.

THE BENGALI DOUBLE COMPANY.

I note with satisfaction that the action of the Government of India in granting Bengalis facilities for service in the Army has earned your grateful acknowledgements. I understand that recruiting for the Bengali Double Company began about the 15th August and that by the 22nd November, it has been completed up to its full strength of 222. Recruits are still offering themselves for service and those enlisted are reported to be making satisfactory progress in their training. I am informed that the Bengali recruits are keen and smart and that their conduct has been all that could be desired. I hope that the Bengali Double Company will soon be reported fit for service, and that it will not be long before it is given an opportunity of displaying its soldierly qualities in the field and thus justifying the favourable impressions already formed of its work.

Finally let me thank you for your good wishes on behalf of Lady Chelmsford and myself. You give warm hearted expression to your feelings of loyalty to his Majesty the King-Emperor and I need hardly assure you that such sentiments are in themselves a guarantee of the permanence of the privileges which the Zamindars of Bengal enjoy under the British crown.

INDIAN ASSOCIATION.

His Excellency next replied to the address from the Presidency Trades' Association. Replying to the Indian Association His Excellency said:—

Gentlemen, I thank you for the welcome you give to me and warmly appreciate the expressions of loyalty to the King-Emperor and of attachment to the Empire which find a place in your address. You deplore the anarchical crimes which have of recent years constituted such a blot upon the fair name of Bengal. I welcome that sentiment and gladly recognise that the heart of the great mass of the people is sound, but this cancerous growth exists, and if it is only a passing state of things as you suggest, it is taking a good many years to pass, nor can I see at present any visible symptoms of natural decay. We have, I am thankful to say, been able seriously to check its progress and this is largely due to the courage and skill of those members of the police service who have had the unpleasant task of dealing with this particular form of crime. They are mainly your own countrymen, and their gallantry fills me with admiration and constitutes an example of which every Bengali may well be proud. In the interests of the peace and quiet of India, it has been necessary to deprive a number of conspirators of their liberty, but you may feel sure that this action has not been taken on mere suspicion, but on a firm assurance of their guilty participation. Your Governor, his Excellency Lord Carmichael, has personally investigated each case and in those rare cases which have come to me I have always myself examined the papers with great care.

POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT.

I am here in India, on behalf of his Majesty to do all that lies in my power to forward the peace, prosperity and happiness of this country, and to me at any rate it is clear that steady progress along the path of political development is one of the roads along which the happiness of India lies. But you may take it as certain that the prevalence of anarchical crime will not be regarded as a ground for political progress. On the contrary, the task of Government is beset with difficulty so long as those who wield power at home can point to this festering sore Your Governor, who has earned a high place in your esteem, and in whose wisdom I have from an acquaintance of many years the greatest confidence, has pointed out to you clearly the seriousness of this evil. I have noticed in your press that some of you ask what you can do to help in this matter. In answer, I would impress on you in your interests as well as on those of the Government, that a more prominent place be given in your press and on your platforms to the vigorous denunciation of these crimes.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

Your reference to local self-Government brings to notice a class of interesting and difficult questions which have from time to time attracted the serious attention of the Government and which I have already devoted not a little time and consideration since I arrived in this country. Shortly, after I had taken over charge of my office, I had to deal with a new Act for the reconstitution of municipal Governmen. in the United Provinces, an Act which as I stated in addressing the Legislative Council at Simla, marks a very real and important step in the direction of self-government in local affairs. There is also, as you are aware, a Bill under preparation for the improvement of municipal administration in your own city of Calcutta and the opportunity will be taken in this Bill to deal with a number of important subjects of special interest to the inhabitants of this city. The Bill will, I hope before very long be published and it will receive full discussion in your Legislative Council. In the meantime, I may be permitted to say, that having as you point out, been associated for some time with the working of municipal Government in London, I shall always watch with particular interest and concern the improvement of local administration and the development of local self-government in the various provinces and more specially in the Presidency towns of this country.

GROWING SELF CONSCIOUSNESS.

You speak with confidence of the approaching end of the terrible struggle in which the Allies are now engaged. But though the end is certain, the conflict is still bound to be long and deadly. Our enemy is in desperate straits but his spirit is not yet broken and until it is we cannot hope to secure guarantees for the future freedom and peace of the world. We cannot yet afford to talk about peace. But these preoccupations do not, and will not prevent the Government of India from giving their earnest attention to the problems of this great Empire. The growing self-respect and self-consciousness of her people are plants that we ourselves have watered and if the blossom is not always what we expect, it is not for us to blame the plant. There are doubtless some of you who think our footsteps halting, and our progress slow. But I should be dishonest, if I held out any hope that progress will be rapid. Neither the British Constitution nor the British temperament is fond of catastrophic changes Nor are such changes consistent with development on sound and healthy lines. Progress should be steady and sure and in regard to it I believe that my views are in close harmony with those of my predecessor who was so happy as to win the confidence of India and using Lord Hardinge's words "I hope some day to see India hold a position of equality amongst the sister nations of which the British Empire is composed." In this respect, gentlemen, I earnestly invite your co-operation. You will thus help me to realize the friendly wishes for the success of my period of office to which you have been so good as to give expression in your address.

ANGLO-INDIAN ASSOCIATION.

In reply to the Anglo-Indian Association, His Excellency said:—

I think you are absolutely right in aiming at a state of things in which every child of the community rich or poor should receive some form of education. This is an aim which we have in view for India generally but whereas for most other communities it must necessarily be a vision of the distant future, it is for you, owing to the start which you have obtained and to the limited numbers with which you have to deal, an aspiration already within your reach. There are difficulties in applying compulsion to children who still remain outside the schools, but you have many private agencies at work, such as the admirable institution at Kalimpong to which you in Calcutta are so much indebted to attract destitute children to a free and practical training and the various Governments are ready to meet by improved grant rules the case of the poorest classes who are unable to meet the cost of the ordinary school fees. Large subscriptions have as you know, been made by the Government of India for the special purpose of assisting the education of your community in the Presidency towns of Calcutta and Madras and I trust that we may very soon reach, indeed we have to a large extent already reached, a stage at which poverty can no longer be looked upon as preventing any Anglo-Indian child in our big cities from receiving education. But you have expressed a desire not only for an expansion of education throughout the community, but also for an improvement in the education which is imparted. Here your community has a difficult task before it, and one which will call for much foresight and much fortitude, Indian competition, Indian claims and Indian qualifications are increasing yearly. If the Anglo-Indian community is to hold its own it cannot rely indefinitely on traditional merit or traditional privilege. It must in the highest stages of education at least, be prepared to meet its Indian competitors on their ground. The courses of Universities all over the world are becoming generally more alike. Let us have, where we can, separate residential arrangements at colleges for Anglo-Indian students, but do not let us rely too much on separate curricula or separate standards in our secondary schools where the courses are and very properly may remain distinct.

ANGLO-INDIAN FORCE.

The formation of an Anglo-Indian force last year was designed to satisfy the military aspirations of the community which you represent, and I am glad to note that the sympathetic action of Government in the matter has been so gratefully appreciated. As the terms of service offered were specially favourable, it is somewhat disappointing to find that they have not produced a better response. The number of men required is 1,109 but despite the stimulus of a great war only 702 have been enlisted and a troop of Cavalry and two companies of Infantry will be ready to take the field in April. I hope that the prospect of proceeding on field service will give recruiting the stimulus it requires, and that the community which you represent will realize that the opportunity now offered to Anglo-Indians of proving their patriotism and fitness for Military service is unique, and that it will be their fault, if the experiment initiated by Government at their request proves a failure. This result would be more to be regretted, as the number of Anglo-Indians employed individually on different fronts, is as you say, considerable and their work in various capacities generally creditable to the community.

In regard to the question of your representation on the Imperial Legislative Council I shall not lose sight of the considerations which you urge. But my powers of nomination are as you know limited, and you must not forget that until recently your community had enjoyed the privilege of unbroken representation by nomination since the Council was established in its present form. My powers must on each occasion be exercised in what appears to be the highest public interest at the moment.

MAHOMEDAN ASSOCIATION.

In the course of his reply to the address from the Central Muhammadan National Association, his Excellency said:—I warmly appreciate the reasons which have led you recently to curtail the activities of your Association in the matter of special representations and communal requests, which would be in any way or likely to be embarrassing to Government. It is an example that has not been universally followed, and I recognize that it must necessarily involve some restraint on your part. As you remark the war has placed on the Muhammadans a strain to which no other community has been equally exposed, and it is to myself and my Government a matter of great satisfaction that with a few unimportant exceptions, the loyalty of the Muhammadan community in India is now as unswerving and firmly established as it was before the war. The Indian army depends for a large proportion of its recruits upon the Mussalman population of this country, and in the almost world-wide conflict that still rages they have fought most gallantly and many of them have alas sealed their allegiance and their loyalty with their life's blood. India has nobly identified herself with the cause of freedom and honour, for which the Empire threw down the gage of battle, and she will ever retain an imperishable story of her brave sons who have fought shoulder to shoulder with the King's armies in many quarters of the globe.

BENGAL NATIONAL CHAMBER.

In the course of his reply to the address from the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce, his Excellency said:—

You have made a kindly reference to my remarks in the Imperial Council Chamber in which I expressed my hopes of the results to be obtained from the labours of the Indian Industrial Commission. I can only repeat my desire that I may witness the beginning of a period of real industrial expansion in this country and that this expansion may proceed on sound and healthy lines. It must not, however, be expected that any Government can by a stroke of the pen create an advanced industrial nation. The assistance and advice of Government can no doubt achieve something and I shall make it my object to see that where such assistance and advice can legitimately be given they will be forthcoming, but it is the experience of every country that industrial development must depend in the last resort on the energies and enterprise of the people themselves.

His Excellency then referred to the need of a technical and commercial college, the scheme for which, is now before the Calcutta University, and said:—

Though I have full faith in the value of commercial education and of technical training I am also convinced that they cannot be considered as more than a foundation of knowledge. The rest must be gained by the practical experience of hard work in the counting house or in the workshop. Probably over 90 per cent. of our students in London on the technical and commercial side came straight from the workshop to the school. Your young men must not be too proud to begin at the very bottom of the ladder and in the case of industries to learn the business thoroughly by themselves working with their hands as our young men whatever their status in life have to do in England. I am glad to hear that your Chamber appreciates the importance of developing the agricultural resources of the country. Although attention is now being devoted to the question of promoting other industries agriculture will continue to be the mainstay of the great majority of the people of India and it is probable that the industries subsidiary to agriculture, will form the most secure stepping stones to more advanced industrial enterprise.

EUROPEAN ASSOCIATION.

In the course of the reply to the address from the European Association, His Excellency said:—

The times in which we live are full of difficult and thorny problems. There is a great awakening of self-consciousness in the ancient races among whom our lot is cast. This is largely due to the traditions of our country and to teachings for which we ourselves are responsible. The seed we have planted is growing very rapidly and has now become a strong tree and though we may sometimes think its growth strange because it is not precisely the same as our own growth, yet we should regard these conditions with interest and sympathy and the words you have used encourage the hope that your Association will not limit its activities to the pursuit of communal interests but that you recognise that the strength of the British Empire lies not in the assertion of special privileges but rather in the ability she has so often shown in the past to understand and enter into the natural aspirations of the various peoples who form part of her wide dominions. In the course of examining the various important questions that naturally come before them for consideration the members of your Association must necessarily exercise judgment and discrimination and this cannot fail to have an educative and broadening effect upon their views. I am confident that these influences induce moderation and restraint and a willingness to consider both sides of a question and that therefore in your civil relations you will always set to similar associations of other communities the high standard which may be justly expected of you.

His Excellency then replied to the address from the Marwari Association.

LANDHOLDERS' ASSOCIATION.

In the course of the reply to the address from the Bengal Landholders Association, his Excellency said:—

You are a specially favoured community in that the land revenue payable on your estates was permanently assessed in 1793 and the unearned increment of which in the greater part of India the State takes its share, is in Bengal secured to the zemindars. It is perhaps unnecessary for me to remind you that special privileges carry corresponding duties and that the principle *noblesse oblige* applies with special force to the possessors of large inherited estates, but I feel very strongly that one of the most pressing needs of India is the uplifting of the actual tiller of the soil.

A small but devoted body of workers in the Agricultural Department, is studying the problems of Indian agriculture in the light of the most recent scientific discoveries and striving to find a means of making two blades of grass grow where one grew before. There is such a vast field to be covered that progress must necessarily be slow but that progress can be greatly facilitated and accelerated by the co-operation of large landlords who are in a position not only to demonstrate to their tenants the advantage of improved methods but also to treat them liberally in the matter of rent and to give them material assistance in putting the teachings of science to practical use. An instance of the valuable help in the form of practical demonstration which land-owners can afford is furnished by the seed farm established near Lucknow by the Hon. Raja Sir Rampal Singh who has set an example of enterprise and public spirit which will I trust be followed in other provinces. Bengal is throbbing with new aspirations and ideals and with her eyes on the horizon she may perhaps be in danger of overlooking the obstacles that lie just before her feet. Not the least of those obstacles is the backward state of the cultivator and you, land-owners, have it in your power largely to promote or retard his advancement.

His Excellency next replied to the address of the Mahajan Sabha. Referring to the subject of sanitary education, his Excellency said:—

Our financial resources has delayed action on the report of the Committee appointed in 1913 but as an experimental measure instruction in hygiene and sanitation with special reference to the prevention and cure of malaria, is now being given in high schools and first grade schools. This is an important step on the course you indicate. The amelioration of sanitary conditions must be one of the chief aims of all forms of civilised government, but I would emphasise my conviction that it is to the gradual enlightenment of women who are mainly responsible for the conditions prevailing in home life that we must look for any substantial improvement in all matters of domestic environment and hygiene.

MOSLEM LEAGUE.

The last address to which his Excellency replied, was from the Bengal Presidency Moslem League. His Excellency said:—

My reply to you can only be of a formal character as you have from considerations which I much appreciate, deliberately refrained from raising questions affecting the special interests of your community, questions which I should not find it easy to deal with in an adequate manner in times as these when the shadow of war limits our sphere of action and when the united energies of our Empire must be devoted to the main task of overcoming our enemies. But I would say this that I fully realise the great importance of the community you represent and appreciate some of those disabilities under which you appear to have laboured in the past. I sympathise with your endeavour to make up the ground which you have lost and your eagerness to draw level with your competitors in preparation for the battle of life. Your community has produced many great and farsighted leaders, men who have subordinated their personal ambitions to the common good and so long as the Mahomedans of Bengal continue to produce such men there need be little fear that you will not play your part with credit in the vast field of opportunity on the borders of which I feel confident India is now standing. Let me assure you that your interests will not be forgotten and that through allegiance to the British Crown you will secure your hope of advancement.

PRUSSIANISATION OF POLAND.

ALLIES' PROTEST TO NEUTRALS.

In conjunction with the official protest made in Petrograd regarding the proclamation recently issued by the enemy Powers announcing their decision to create an autonomous State in Poland, the following official communiqué was issued simultaneously in London, Paris, and Rome in mail week:—

In a proclamation issued at Warsaw and Lublin on the 6th instant, the German Emperor and the Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary, announced that they have agreed to create "in the Polish districts occupied by their troops" an autonomous State under the form of an hereditary and constitutional monarchy, and there to organise, train, and dispose of an army which shall be considered as appertaining to the State thus created.

It is an established principle of modern international law that military occupation resulting from operations of war cannot, in view of its precarious and *de facto* character, imply a transfer of sovereignty over the territory so occupied, and cannot therefore carry with it any right whatsoever to dispose of this territory to the advantage of any other Power whatsoever.

In giving a "de jure" application to their occupation of these territories the German Emperor and the Emperor of Austria have not only committed an illegal act, but have also disregarded one of the fundamental principles on which the constitution and existence of the society of civilised nations are based.

Moreover, in proposing to organise, train, and dispose of an army levied in those "Polish districts" occupied by their troops, the German Emperor and the Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary, have once more violated the engagements which they have undertaken to observe, and by which, in accordance with the most elementary principles of justice and morality, "a belligerent is forbidden to force the subjects of its opponents to take part in operations of war directed against their own country." (Article 23 of the Provisions annexed to the Fourth Hague Convention of 1907, as ratified by the German Emperor and the Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary, Nov. 29, 1909.)

The Allied Powers, in submitting these fresh violations of law, equity, and justice to the unbiassed condemnation of neutral Powers, announce that they will not accept these violations as justification for any future action which the enemy Powers may wish to take in Poland, and that they reserve to themselves the right to oppose this action by every means at their disposal.

INDIANS IN CANADA.

FRIENDLY SENTIMENTS.

The Toronto "Mail and Empire" writes:—

"Immigration After the War," was the subject of a lecture delivered before the Canada-India League by Mr. S. T. Wood, who made a strong plea for the admission of the Sikhs and the Hindus into this country without restriction. Mr. Wood said that the chief problem of immigration was the settlement of the land, and that no policy had yet been adopted for this work, but that it was to be hoped that the land will be first for Canadians. He advocated the admission of Sikhs and Hindus on the grounds that they are primarily agriculturists, and that they are industrious. They are also British subjects and should, he thought, be permitted to have their wives and children with them. They are, he said, the victims of prejudice. The men of these races settled here are Canadian citizens, and should receive justice. Miss Mary Clarke, of the Central Neighbourhood House, presided.

The Burma Chamber of Commerce notify:—The attention of the Government of India has been drawn to the great increase of speculation in wheat in Northern India to the holding up of stocks and consequent inflation of prices. If the present state of affairs continues Government state it may be necessary to take drastic action to deal with the situation.

Official and Personal.

Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon were present at the Races on Saturday afternoon. H. H. the Nizam of Hyderabad and Staff were also present and took tea with their Excellencies.

Her Excellency Lady Willingdon attended the Joint Red Cross War Committee Meeting at the Secretariat at 12 noon on Saturday.

Her Excellency visited the Freeman-Thomas War Hospital on Saturday evening.

The following lunched at Government House on Saturday:—

The Thakore Saheb of Limbdi, the Kumar Shri Digvijayasinhji of Limbdi, H. H. the Raj Rana Bahadur of Jhalawar, Maharaj Kumar Rajendra Singh Bahadur of Jhalawar, Major and Mrs. Johnstone, and Commander Douglas.

Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon attended Service at All Saints Church, Malabar Hill yesterday morning.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur and Captain Arthur lunched at Government House, on Sunday.

Mr. Gubbay, Lt.-Colonel Cyril Murray, Mr. Stileman and Miss Ferguson dined at Government House yesterday.

Brigadier-General F. W. D. Quinton has left Government House.

The Hon. Mr. Walter Maude, C.S.I., has resigned the office of Additional Member of the Imperial Legislative Council.

The services of Dr. G. H. K. Macalister, Pathologist, Imperial Bacteriological Laboratory, Muktesar, are placed at the disposal of the Army Department.

CLAIM AGAINST SECRETARY OF STATE.

SUCCESSFUL SUIT IN MADRAS HIGH COURT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Dec. 23.

Before Justice Coutts Trotter in the Madras High Court yesterday Messrs. Broms and Co., of Amsterdam preferred a claim against the Secretary of State for India for Rs. 205-14-10 under the following circumstances.

In May 1914 the claimants purchased 200 bags of coffee to be shipped to Amsterdam during the months of June and July. The coffee was sent out from the Malay States on board the Camphrys. On the arrival of the vessel at Batavia the bags were transhipped to S. S. Gorontalo bound for Amsterdam and Rotterdam. Under the orders of the Madras Government the port officer at Nagapatam detained the Gorontalo and seized all the coffee as the bills of lading while naming Amsterdam and Rotterdam as ports or destination, gave option to certain German ports. The coffee remained at Nagapatam for about six months when it was eventually released on the representation made to the Secretary of State. The claim covered demurrage charges, insurance premium, interest on capital etc.

On the case coming up for hearing the Government solicitor on behalf of the Government admitted there had been no just ground for seizure of cargo and was willing to admit the claim less 35. The costs of claimants were also decreed.

PUNJAB CONVOCATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Dec. 23.

The Convocation of the Punjab University was held to-day. His Honour Sir Michael O'Dwyer presided. Among the audience who sat next to the Chancellor were Their Highnesses the Maharaja of Kashmir and Jammoo and Sir Edward Maclagan. After preliminaries the event which attracted considerable enthusiasm was the conferment of the honorary Degree of Doctor of Literature upon the Rev. Dr. Ewing, the Vice-Chancellor. Five hundred and thirty graduates received their degrees. Amongst them were two ladies. The Vice-Chancellor then addressed the Convocation.

BHATIA CONFERENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Dec. 24.

The third session of the All-India Bhatia Conference met to-day at Lahore. There were about 40 delegates from Bombay including Sir Vithaldas Damodar Thackersey. His Honour the Lieut.-Governor graced the conference with his presence. Bahadur Diwan Assardas Motiram was elected President.

TENANTS AND CHAWL-OWNERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Nowadays in Bombay the poor and the middle classes have to face a new financial difficulty, apart from the already-existing ones. All things, even the necessaries of life, in these hard times, are growing dearer day by day, while the incomes of the poor and middle classes have in no way increased. The wealthy chawl-owners of Bombay have made a fresh inroad upon their resources by increasing rents, which is often more than 25 per cent. How is it possible for a man, earning a modest income, to maintain his family when he is thus embarrassed in pecuniary matters?

No sound reasons are alleged for the increase, but the simple pretext of war. Owing to war these chawl-owners have made much money. They have spent but little money for the maintenance of old buildings since the war. In some buildings there is utter disregard of the convenience of the tenants, insufficient light, no Bhaiya, etc. To my knowledge, where all the above-named difficulties exist no complaints are heard by the chawl-owner.

The municipal authorities should look into the matter immediately, and redress this grievance.

People practise economy and save money to help the Government in every possible way by heartily and loyally subscribing to the war funds. The Government should compel these chawl-owners to lower rents, as they did with regard to prices in the early stages of the war.

Public meetings should also be held vehemently protesting against this new tyranny.

Yours, etc.,

ONE WHO KNOWS.

"ASK THE MAN WHO OWNS ONE."
THE

VULCAN
COMMERCIAL VEHICLE

Specially designed for Ambulance and Passenger Service. Equally good for carrying loads up to 1½ Ton.
Demonstrations given and quotations submitted for suitable Body work.
Early delivery.

SOLE AGENTS:
Bombay Motor Car Co., Ld.,
Elphinstone Circle and Apollo Bunder,
BOMBAY.

Telegrams: CHALO.

A NEW ENGLISH VERSION
OF
THE KORAN
BY MIRZA ABU'L-FAZL
Complete in 1 Vol. Demy 8vo.
Superior ed. Rs. 15; Ordinary ed., Rs. 10.
The Translation follows throughout the Order of the Received Text, with Surahs, Parts, and Verses of each distinctly marked and numbered. Spirit non-sectarian.
M. A. NARMAVALA,
Publisher, Surat.

H. L. DIXON & CO., LTD.
DIXON'S ENGINEERING WORKS.
Massagon Road, Bombay.
ESTABLISHED 1886.
ON GOVERNMENT LIST.
Constructional and General Engineers, Iron and Brass Founders, Coppersmiths, and Plumbers. Ship Repairers.
JAMES MACKINTOSH & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers,
17-18, Elphinstone Circel, Fort.
Telegrams: Works Telephone
DIXID, Bombay. No. 2154
Reg. Office Tel. No. 786.

Messrs. JARDINE SKINNER & CO'S
FAMOUS BENGAL COALS.
Bararee (Guaranteed 14, 14A. 15 Seams).
Sijikdih (Guaranteed 14, 14A, 15 Seams.)
Sctsh Bulliari (Guaranteed 15 & 16 Seams.)
Superior Kendwadih (Guaranteed 13, 14, 15 Seams,)
and other Coals.
Please address inquiries to:—
SOLE AGENT:
YOOSUF I. A. LALLJEE,
9, Green Street, Fort,
BOMBAY.

BEST PORTLAND CEMENT.
"GANAPATI" BRAND.
Guaranteed to pass the British Standard and all Engineering Specifications.
The finest Cement obtainable, which ensures economy in use and strength in constructional work. Slow, medium or quick setting Cement to order.
For particulars apply to
TATA SONS & Co.
Agents, The Indian Cement Co., Ltd.,
Mavsari Buildings, Fort, BOMBAY.

Dr. C. BISON'S SELF-PROTECTOR.
Fills up the lost and destroyed vitality, strengthens the nerves, rebuilds the worn-out constitution, and thus makes the living real from unpleasant and tired life. Rs. 3/-
AMERICAN MEDICO OFFICE,
22, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

"O. T."
A STIMULANT *without* ALCOHOL.
SOLD BY ALL STORES.

Accounts of over 800 firms examined and successfully represented by
NAGINDAS
AND
MANEKLAL
F. L. A. A. (London), F. Inc. C. A.
INCOME TAX SPECIALISTS.
21, CHURCH GATE STREET,
Telephone 2260.

X'MAS PRESENTS
THOUSANDS OF SELECTIONS
GEMS JEWELLERY
of of
All Sorts. Indian & Parisian Make.
Record Low Prices
M. NAGERSHETH SONS,
East India Merchants,
25, Church Gate Street,
BOMBAY.

Investors are requested to note that
THE
Punjab National Bank,
LIMITED,
BOMBAY BRANCH
has commenced to accept short-term Deposits from 2 to 6 months at rates to be ascertained from
THE MANAGER,
personally, or on application.

INSURE
AGAINST FIRE, ACCIDENT, SICKNESS, BURGLARY AND EMBEZZLEMENT, AND ALL RISKS CONNECTED WITH MOTOR CARS, HORSES, CARRIAGES, LIFTS AND PLATE GLASS
WITH THE
GENERAL Accident Fire & Life ASSURANCE CORPORATION, LTD.
(INCORPORATED IN GREAT BRITAIN.)
13-14, CHURCH GATE STREET,
BOMBAY.
MANAGER FOR INDIA—G. M. BOSE.

THE BOMBAY LIFE
ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
(Chairman:—The Hon. Mr. LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, C.I.E.)
MAXIMUM BENEFITS
at
MINIMUM COSTS
if you
INSURE YOUR LIFE
with
THE BOMBAY LIFE.
Apply for particulars to:—
FRAMROZE R. JOSHI, J.P.,
Managing Director.
Apollo Street,
Fort, Bombay.

ALL INDIA
United Insurance Co., Ltd.
Started in 1906 under the Chairmanship of SIR PHEROJESHAH M. MEHTA.
The only Indian Company doing both life and fire business.
AGENTS WANTED
in all Principal Cities.
M. M. SHIRAZEE & SONS.,
Secretaries.
Chief Agents:
Messrs. DALVI & SONS,
31-35, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

MODERN PAINLESS DENTISTRY
(LATEST AMERICAN METHODS.)
Gold Crown Bar and Bridge work a speciality. (Teeth without plates.)
Permanent Fillings (with Gold, Amalgam and Porcelain.)
Perfect Fitting Artificial Teeth
(10 years' guarantee.)
ABSOLUTELY PAINLESS EXTRACTIONS
(By this celebrated Anaesthetic from 1 to 8 teeth may be extracted at a sitting (without the slightest pain.)
Latest successful treatment of Pyorrhoea, etc.
Twenty-two years' Experience in Europe, Asia and America.
DR CARR, D.D.S,
DENTAL SURGEON.
107, Esplanade Road, Bombay.
Opposite Clock Tower.
Hours 9 to 7. Sunday 10 to 12 noon.
VERY MODERATE FEES.
Telephone No. 2287.

VAJIKARAN
THE LEADING NERVINE TONIC
Gives splendid vigour and vitality and Cure, Nervous and functional debility. Re. 1-8-0.
SAPAT & CO. KALBADEVI BOMBAY

THE INSTITUTE OF COMMERCE.
ESTABLISHED 1906.
Students coached for L. C. C. and Government Auditor's Examinations in Classes held morning and evening or by correspondence system for L. C. C. only. Terms moderate. Principals: A. J. MUKATI, F.L.A.A., Certified Accountant, and A. S. MADON, B.A., A.S.A.A., Incorporated Accountant, Kanta Building, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

TABLE OF LEADING CONTENTS.

LEADING ARTICLES.	PAGE.
Spiritual Values	8
NOTES OF THE DAY	8
FOREIGN CABLES.	
The War	9 & 10
BOMBAY AND PROVINCIAL.	
Bombay Races	6
The War and Human Ideals	6
BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS	6
GENERAL NEWS.	
Viceroy at Calcutta	7
Lucknow Congress	10
Calcutta Races	6
Services in field	11
Casualty List	14
The Waste of Loyalty	11
COMMERCIAL	4
THE WEATHER	3
ILLUSTRATION	11

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Monday, December 25, 1916.

To-day being Christmas Day, will, in accordance with custom, be observed as a holiday, and there will therefore be no issue of "The Bombay Chronicle" to-morrow.

SPIRITUAL VALUES.

There are two fundamental facts about the case of India for self-government which cannot be too often insisted upon. First, that self-government is essential for affording necessary opportunities to her people, in common with every other civilized community, for realising themselves fully; second, that the war has brought into true perspective this demand of India for an existence worthy of a self-respecting member of the British Empire. The war has come and its re-action on India, anymore than on any civilized part of the world, cannot be ignored. Reconstruction has been in the air. We are told that things cannot remain the same after the war as they were before it; that manifestly there must be a radical reorganisation of the Empire. It follows, therefore, as night the day, that India must share in this revision. Otherwise this war of liberation will have been cheated of the solution which it promises to bring to suffering humanity. That it cannot be so will be apparent if it is remembered why it is that war is being waged by the Allies. It may be a tremendous catastrophe in one sense, but in another it is a huge step forward in human advancement. As Mr. H. G. Wells says in his latest war-novel, "Mr. Britling Sees It Through," this war is the noblest of wars, the crowning struggle of mankind against national dominance and national aggression. Surveying the illimitable vistas of possibility that this war is opening the catastrophe appears to him to assume an increasingly beneficent aspect. He emphasises that "it is only through such crisés as these that the world can reconstruct itself. . . . We want the nations to feel the need of one another. . . . The Englishmen has to learn his dependence on the Irishman, the Russian has to be taught the value of education and the friendship of the Pole . . . Europe will now have to look to Asia, and recognise that Indians and Chinamen are also "white." The end of this war has, again, been summarised as the destruction of Prussian militarism in Germany. But this end would be defeated if the spirit of militarism in its manifold phases takes root in any part of the Allied world. One of its most unpleasant manifestations is when the bureaucracy of a country instead of being the servant of the people, arrogates to itself the functions of their master. That possibility as a permanent system must be averted. In India it can only be averted, if England, the master of her destiny, makes an earnest and conscious effort to endow the people of this country with sufficient powers to secure themselves against it. If England does not make that advance, she will have fallen short of her own standards and ideals. Having made the heaviest sacrifices, and won the war, she will have restricted her moral triumph. Are these enormous significances of the war being stated clearly enough? "Certain things," to quote Mr. Wells again, "must be said clearly." . . . Certain things —— The meaning of England. . . . The deep and long-unspoken desire for kindliness and fairness. . . . Now is the time for speaking. It must be put as straight now as her gun-fire, as honestly as the steering of her ships."

Whether the potent and vital bearing of the war on India has been understood by the mass of liberal thinkers in England or not, it is not a little gratifying that one or two at least of their representative organs do not mince matters in stating it,—unlike the Imperial reconstructors of the Round Table School. In the latest number of the "Nation" the place of honour is given to an article on India not inaptly, though pathetically, entitled, "The Waste of Loyalty." India does not base her claim for self-government on her loyalty, during or before the war, but on the right conferred by that "mysterious dispensation of Providence which had ordained that India should be, and remain under, the British Crown."

The article begins with an insistence on the mystery expressed in this arresting phrase of the late Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, "an Indian thinker and statesman," to quote the "Nation," "whose genius would, in any Empire, if he had happened to belong to the ruling race, have raised him to the highest station." The mystery is expressed by the question why the Empire endures. Turn to many quarters of the earth, as the "Nation" says, and you will find, if you ask why our Empire endures, no mystery at all, but the natural consequences that flow from the reasonable working of policy and sentiment. Thus, the response of the Canadian Dominion and the Australian Commonwealth to the call of Britain's need in the war is easily seen to be "the reflection of a liberal policy continued through several generations, which has respected the almost unlimited independence of these young nations, and has refrained, so sedulously from exploiting them that it has left them free to protect their trade against ours by tariffs, and has never sought to impose upon them any contribution to the common defence of the Empire which was not a free-will gift." In the case of the more remarkable loyalty of French Canadians and the South African Dutch, also, "the moral effect has followed from the moral cause." Creditable, again, as has been the British policy to colonists of British blood, "the wisdom which allowed the rise a Laurier and a Botha to power is of a still rarer quality, and it, too, has had its reward."

There is no miracle here. "The miracle begins when we turn to India or Ireland,"—the two countries so different else and yet so singularly alike in their political destiny. Recalling how, when Mr. Redmond described to the House of Commons the means by which the military authorities and the "garrison" had damped down the astonishing outbreak of loyalty in Ireland, the general feeling was one of bewilderment and indignation, the "Nation" points out how "if India had had at Westminister a spokesman who could have described, with the same knowledge and the same eloquence, the fate of the similar impulse of loyalty there, we do not doubt that the House would have been equally moved." In spite of the seditious efforts of a few misguided persons, which evoked no sympathy from the public in India, and "deserved little notice from public opinion at home,"

the marvellous thing, and the reassuring thing, was that from the declaration of war onwards the whole Nationalist constitutionalist movement in India, including even the Extremists' wing under Mr. Tilak, proclaimed not merely its loyalty, but its enthusiastic moral adhesion to the cause of the Allies. It was not content with verbal support. It asked to be allowed to take its share in the war."

How that loyalty has been damped and nullified is vividly described by the Liberal organ.

"It appealed to the Government to allow open recruiting throughout India, and it offered to raise volunteer regiments for active service. The Indian Government could not see its way to accept these offers. One more or less plausible reason was given: it would be difficult to find in sufficient numbers experienced British officers who knew the Indian vernaculars. The reason was, if possible, more wounding than the refusal itself, for it revealed the inability of the official mind to entertain the possibility that educated Indians might be trained to serve as officers of these volunteer regiments. With a few senior British officers (who need not have spoken any Indian language) and English-speaking Indians as junior officers and sergeants under them, such regiments, one supposes, might have been created. Do the French officers who train Serbs and Greeks and the German officers who command Turks and Bulgars speak the language of their men- The refusal to allow Indian students at present in England to join Officers' Training Corps, raised, definitely, the barrier of race. Our policy is to use a limited number of long-service professional soldiers, drawn from certain races, which have come to take a kind of hereditary pride in the service. But to no Indian "regular" do we allow commissioned rank, and for a volunteer democratic army we can find no place, even in the emergency of this war, within our system."

No plain-speaking could be more emphatic than this. An Empire cannot talk throughout such a war as this of its adherence to the principle of nationality, the journal proceeds, without arousing echoes amongst its own subject peoples. "Like the Irish, the Indians in the early days of the war took us at our best. We were touched by the early exhibitions of Indian loyalty (as we were by the parallel movement in Ireland) and there was a chorus (in which the stiffest Anglo-Indian joined) whose refrain ran that in India nothing could ever be quite the same again. We meant in due time to be quite as generous as the Indians themselves." This and other debts to be paid after the war are accumulating all over the world. Unhappily, in such cases, the creditor too often has a longer memory than the debtor and as a reminder of one of these debts the "Nation" instances the bill presented to Lord Chelmsford by nineteen elected members of the Imperial Legislative Council. "It is a moderate document" and the "demands of the elected spokesmen of India (who include, be it noted, five Mahomedans) fall below the Colonial Home Rule." And this is the considered opinion of the "Nation" about the character of these demands. "It is a large programme, and its details will require careful consideration; *but in general we do not think that its conception of the degree of self-government which is possible and desirable at present goes much, if at all, beyond the limits of prudence* (the italics are ours)." It carries on by severaf further stages the evolution which Lord Morley began, but there is "no sudden breach in the process," and "no change of principle is involved." And the justification of this further process of evolution is that "an event on so vast a scale as this, a struggle which seems to make frontiers fluid and to throw nations into the melting-pot, must everywhere hasten the pace of change. . . . We cannot drop back into the small measures of the every-day mood without creating discontent, and it may be more than discontent. And yet, the same English journal which is moved to protest that "*of the miraculous display of loyalty in India, we have seen fit to make no use. It is astonishing that an Empire which can call forth such loyalty should be governed by officials who are so little capable of using it or deserving it. Their tempers, alone, have felt nothing of the quickened pulse and the generous mood which came to the masses with the peril and the challenge. These are the mysterious dispensations of Providence. For the rest of us the hour has come to insist that there be an end of this waste of the most precious thing in life. No Empire can squander loyalty for ever.*"

Notes of the Day.

The King's Speech.

If anything were needed to emphasize the clear mandate of the new Ministry for an energetic and uncompromising prosecution of the war, it is to be found in the lofty and convinced terms in which the King, in proroguing Parliament, has laid down the nation's unalterable resolve. After paying a gracious tribute to the Naval and Military forces of the Crown which, "in conjunction with those of our gallant and faithful Allies, have by unceasing vigilance and indomitable valour justified the high trust which I placed in them," his Majesty declared: "I am confident that however long the struggle may last their efforts, supported by the inflexible determination of all my subjects throughout the Empire, will finally achieve the consummation of those aims for which I entered the war."

The Only Peace.

The magnificent unity of aim and purpose that animates the Alliance is simultaneously endorsed by the action of the French Senate which has concluded its several days' secret sittings by passing a vote of confidence in the Government. The resolution aptly recalls, it is reported, words of the Revolutionary Convention of 1793, to the effect that France can make no peace while the enemy still desecrates her soil, and is resolved to fight to a victory. All this helps to put in bold relief the outrageous untimeliness of President Wilson's latest peace prattle. The worthy Doctor must be in a chronic state of enviable isolation from the realities of life to have been betrayed into a blunder whose imprudence borders on the mischievous. It is to be hoped that even he will no longer mistake the intentions of the Allies, and refrain, as far as is possible for him, from making himself ridiculous as well as a source of embarrassment to others.

The New Imperial Institute.

Apart from the question whether the activities of the Imperial Institute have hitherto been helpful to India, the aim which, according to Lord Islington, this institution now cherishes, will certainly not evoke any enthusiastic approval in this country. After stating that the Imperial Institute proposed to be a clearing house for information with regard to the raw material produced in the Empire,—an eminently desirable end,—Lord Islington proceeded to emphasise that steps were being taken in India to develop raw material and a large representative committee had been appointed for India, charged to enquire into the promotion of inter-imperial trade. His lordship omitted to mention some important details. What is the composition of this "representative committee", and what are the terms of this mutual Bargain whereby inter-imperial trade is to be fostered? What part, in short is India to play? Lord Islington seems to think, from the instance he gave of the leather industry that the best thing India can, and should do, is to produce raw materials and export these to the Dominions and the United Kingdom, thus helping them to enrich themselves at her expense. India, however, can no longer be a party to this one-sided arrangement, a fact which Lord Islington has apparently overlooked as an unconsidered trifle.

"Doing the Dirty."

A local rag, which, if it could have mustered enough intelligence to borrow a measure of decency from somewhere, might well have been content to hide its diminished head permanently, professes to be exercised over what it calls a "Grave Political Danger." The motive, however, that propels its venom, as everyone knows, has more to do with low vindictiveness than any "political danger," grave or otherwise. With characteristic taste it devotes its Christmas issue to an orgy of malignity tempered by mendacity. Ostensibly agitating itself on behalf of Lord Ronaldshay, it emits, in an access of simulated frenzy, nearly three columns of piffle. In the very last line, however, with a shamelessness at once ludicrous and inept, out comes the wish that was father to the "editorial" thought! To "wait and see" is sometimes a salutary aspiration, and it may be found, not for the first time, that it lends itself to an inconveniently inverted realization.

Unique Events of 1915.

It is curious that it should have been left till this advanced period of the year for justice to be done to the table of Unique Events in 1915 included in the admirable almanac of that leading American daily, the "New York World." Space unfortunately, forbids the quotation of more than one or two items containing something like eighty entries:

Betsy Green, a fat negress of Kansas City, Mo., stood beside a big fat man at a station, when a puff of wind removed the man's hat and sent it sailing down the avenue. He chased the hat as best his avoirdupois would permit. Betsy laughed, and continued to do so for an hour and forty-five minutes without being able to stop. An ambulance was summoned.

From which one is carried in a crescendo of straining credulity to this:

Joseph Thomas, of Markleysburg, Pa., butchered a hog 1,020 pounds dressed. It was three years old and 11 feet long.

No wonder Americans can only give divided attention to the war.

A Lordly Executive Engineer.

The "Hindu" publishes an account, from its Berhampore correspondent, of a case of what it describes "insolent behaviour" of the Executive Engineer of Ganjam, one Mr. Greg. It appears that a few Madaries, mat makers, lived opposite to the bungalow,—presumably the property of Government,—occupied by this worthy person. The huts, being as usual thatched ones, were evidently an eyesore to this officer who seems to have persuaded the Municipal Council to compel the Madaries to build tiled houses instead. As if this was not enough, before the poor people had gathered materials for the purpose, the order was cancelled on the ground that it was proposed to acquire the site for public purposes. This order, again, was subsequently cancelled. Mr. Greg apparently could not tolerate what he termed the "miserable exhibition of inefficiency and feebleness" by the Council and he adopted two courses, one of which was astonishing, the other ridiculous. He suggested to the Collector that this action of the Council, that is, its failure to satisfy his whim, "might form an item in your next report on the workng of the Municipality,"—and he resigned his seat on that body.

Value of Government Property Lowered.

The following extract from his letter to the Collector will speak more for its character than any comment:

The owners of these huts are a dirty quarrelsome lot and their residence opposite Government quarters has undoubtedly lowered the value of Government property. A detailed account of the miserable efficiency and feebleness displayed by the Municipal Council in this matter might form an item in your next report on the working of the Municipality. From my experience of the Council, I can say that such an account would be typically representative of the Council's methods, if one may call them such, of doing business. I regularly attend the Council meetings when I am in Berhampore but I feel that it is a pure waste of time my doing so and I request you to be so good as to accept my resignation as a nominated member of the Council.

The Municipality has, says the "Hindu," "with becoming self-respect, promptly objected to the angry effusions of the Engineer and asked him to withdraw his remarks unconditionally." His resignation, of course, does not matter. The Municipality is well rid of him. But the undignified part he has played throughout the affair deserves notice from superior authority.

THE KING'S PROROGATION SPEECH.

EFFECTIVE REPLY TO PRESIDENT WILSON.

PARLIAMENT PROROGUED.

KING'S UNSHAKEN CONFIDENCE IN VICTORY.

VIGOROUS PROSECUTION OF WAR ASSURED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 21.
Received 7-40 a.m. Dec. 23.

Parliament has been prorogued until February 7th. The King's Prorogation Speech said:—

"Throughout the months which have elapsed since I last addressed you my navy and army, in conjunction with those of our gallant and faithful Allies, have by unceasing vigilance and indomitable valour justified the nigh trust which I placed in them.

I am confident that however long the struggle may last their efforts, supported by the inflexible determination of all my subjects throughout the Empire, will finally achieve the victorious consummation of those aims for which I entered the war.

My Government has been reconstructed with the sole object of furthering those aims unaltered and unimpaired. The vigorous prosecution of the war must be our single endeavour until we have vindicated the rights so ruthlessly violated by our enemies and established the security of Europe on a secure foundation.

In this sacred cause I am assured of the united support of all my peoples, and I pray that the Almighty God will give us His blessing.

The King thanked the House of Commons for the unstinted liberality with which they continued to provide for the burdens of the war.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

BRITISH PREMIER'S SPEECH.

GERMAN PRESS COMMENTS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, Dec. 22.
Received 0-55 p.m., Dec. 23.

Further German comment upon Mr. Lloyd George's speech reveals contradictory views regarding Britain's attitude. For instance, the "Vossische Zeitung" describes the reply as a flat refusal, while the "Boersen Zeitung" says the matter is still undecided.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

SPEECH PRAISED BY ITALIAN PRESS

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
ROME, Dec. 22.
Received 0-55 p.m., Dec. 23.

The entire press praises Mr. Lloyd George's reply to the German peace suggestion.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

OTTAWA, Dec. 22.
Received 0-55 p.m., Dec. 23.

All the newspapers praise Mr. Lloyd George's speech as inspiring to greater sacrifice and renewed confidence.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

FRENCH DETERMINATION.

CONFIDENCE IN GOVERNMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS, Dec. 24.
Received 11-50 p.m., Dec. 24.

The Senate has concluded several days of secret sittings by voting confidence in the Government in a resolution partly repeating the words of the Revolutionary Convention of 1793, namely, that France is unable to make peace with an enemy occupying her territory and is resolved to bring the war to a victorious issue.

The resolution further relied on the Government to take, under the control of Parliament, most vigorous measures to assure superiority over the enemy and defend the dignity and prestige of France abroad.

GERMAN PAPER ON ALLIES' REPLY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
AMSTERDAM, Dec. 23.
Received 8-5 p.m., Dec. 24.

The "Cologne Gazette" says the Quadruple Alliance will not go beyond the statement that the German proposals give a suitable basis for the re-establishment of a lasting peace. The journal says we must wait and see whether Dr. Wilson will bring about a confidential discussion on this basis. If he tried to bring about the publication of terms he would play the British game.

PROPOSED BRITISH MISSION TO U. S.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 24.
Received 11-50 p.m., Dec. 24.

It is suggested in some quarters that America needs enlightenment as to the Allies' aims.

The "Dundee Advertiser" urges that Mr. Churchill should be sent to the United States as a missionary of the Empire.

The "Observer" says special representation in the United States is necessary. If Lord Bryce is unable to go, why not send Lord Rosebery, or both together. Perhaps the best choice would be Mr. Asquith.

DR. WILSON'S OLIVE BRANCH.

EFFECTIVE ANSWER IN KING'S SPEECH.

STRIKING UNANIMITY OF PRESS COMMENTS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, Dec. 23.
Received 8-5 p.m., Dec. 24.

The papers, reverting to Dr. Wilson's Note, emphasise the striking unanimity of the whole British press comments thereon.

They consider that Dr. Wilson and Mr. Lansing have done themselves less than justice and the King's speech is regarded as an effective answer to the Note, stating in simple and dignified language the unalterable resolve of the Empire in the sacred cause.

The London correspondent of the "Chicago Daily News" writes that the purpose of the Note is most friendly to the Allies, Dr. Wilson seeking to induce Germany to state the real terms on which he will appeal to the people to join the Allies.

The "New York Times" says, Dr. Wilson wrote the Note with the object of getting light as to Germany's real purpose, as the response of the Allies was known in advance.

The "New York Herald" declares that if Germany resumes ruthless submarining the American people must decide between force and peace at any price.

BEWILDERMENT IN NEW YORK.

A MOURNFUL CHRISTMAS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
NEW YORK, Dec. 23.
Received 8-5 p.m., Dec. 24.

There is a feeling of bewilderment here bordering on indignation, especially in conservative financial quarters, at the effects of Dr. Wilson's Note in upsetting the markets and making a mournful Christmas for tens of thousands of hitherto prosperous Americans.

The motives of Dr. Wilson's Note are the absorbing topic in the country, and Mr. Lansing's comments have only increased the mystification.

The "Tribune" declares that Mr. Lansing's pronouncement about the United States being near the verge of war wholly transforms the character of the President's action and neither Dr. Wilson nor Mr. Lansing can now refuse to explain who is threatening the United States.

The "Boston Transcript" says the effects of unfriendliness which Dr. Wilson's Note will generate among the Entente will plague the people of the United States as long as Dr. Wilson is President. The majority of newspapers, however, continue to support Dr. Wilson on the ground of humanity.

GERMAN METHODS WITH NEUTRALS.

PEACE OR MORE FRIGHTFULNESS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, Dec. 22.,
Received 8-5 p.m. Dec. 24.

It is rumoured in Dutch financial circles that Germany has sent a Note to neutrals threatening ruthless submarining in the event of peace not being attained.

The Police prohibited socialist meetings at Leipsiz at which a resolution was to be proposed demanding immediate announcement of peace terms as the Peace Note would not secure early peace.

WAR AND HOLLAND.

WAR MINISTER ON PREPAREDNESS OF DUTCH FORCES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
THE HAGUE, Dec. 22.
Recd. 7 a.m., Dec. 24.

In the Second Chamber the Ministr of War said that since war started he had always felt that Holland's turn might come any day. He assured the House of the preparedness of the Dutch forces.

ITALIAN MILITARY HOSPITAL SHELLED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 22.
Recd. 1-10 p.m., Dec. 23.

An Italian communiqué says the enemy shelled a military hospital at Gorizia in spite of the visible Red Cross. There were six casualties on the staff.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

DR. WILSON'S MOTIVE

VARIOUS SURMISES.

INCREASING ACTIVITY OF HYPHENATED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 22.
Recd. 3-20 p.m., Dec. 23.

It is pointed out that President Wilson's note arrived in London on Monday before Mr. Lloyd George's speech was decoded on Tuesday and delivered to the Foreign Office on Wednesday, therefore it must have been conceived before Bethmann-Hollweg delivered his speech.

There are various surmises as to the motives for President Wilson taking this course at the present juncture. It is pointed out that pro-German activity in America has increased since his re-election and that there has been a strong agitation in the United States in favour of an embargo on food export. It is possible that President Wilson received special information from the German Government indicating the extent to which they were prepared to go in the direction of reparation, restitution and guarantees—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

LONDON, Dec. 21.
Received 0-5 p.m., Dec. 23.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law refused to make a statement on President Wilson's Note. He declared that the question could only be dealt with in communication with our Allies—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

WHAT DR. WILSON HAS IGNORED.

HUN DISREGARD OF RIGHTS OF SMALLER NATIONS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, Dec. 22.
Received 0-55 p.m., Dec. 23.

A passage in President Wilson's Note to which the greatest exception is taken here is the assertion that the declared objects of belligereats of both sides are virtually the same.

The Note says, "Each side desires to make the rights and privileges of weak peoples and small States as secure against aggression and denial in future as are the rights and privileges of great powerful belligerent States."

It is everywhere asked when has Germany shown any regard for weaker States and it is pointed out that the actual evidence is absolutely to the contrary. The fact of President Wilson ignoring this is keenly felt.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

DR, WILSON'S FUNDAMENTAL MISTAKE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS, Dec. 23.
Recd. at 1-50 a.m., Dec. 24.

The "Temps" says Dr. Wilson has made a fundamental mistake in disregarding the essential fact that one side deliberately broke the peace and the other did the utmost to safeguard it. Whatever Dr. Wilson's intentions may be, he ought to have foreseen the consequences of his action.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

GERMAN-AMERICAN PRESS JUBILANT.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
NEW YORK, Dec. 22.
Received 0-55 p.m., Dec. 23.

Teutonic sympathisers and the German-American press are jubilant over President Wilson's Note, which they hail as a great victory for Bernstorff, who has been conducting a vigorous peace propaganda.

Some of the leading newspapers assert that the President's action is inopportune and unfortunate, while others welcome the suggestion of peace and hope that he will induce the European statesmen to define their aims and terms.

The "Tribune" regrets that Dr. Wilson, who did not protest against the violation of Belgium, has practically endorsed the German peace manœuvre.

The "Herald" says that the suspicion aroused by the President's action will militate against his object.

The "New York World" says President Wilson's suggestions cannot be ignored. He represents the sentiments of the majority of Americans.

The "Sun" thinks that the most momentous feature of the Note is the change in the historical attitude of the United States towards foreign affairs.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

JAPANESE FOREIGN MINISTER ON PEACE NOTE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
TOKIO, Dec. 23.
Received 8-5 p.m., Dec. 24.

The Japanese Foreign Minister in an interview with Reuter's representative, said no peace was possible except on the terms on which the Allies were wholeheartedly agreed.

UNIVERSAL SERVICE

GOVERNMENT'S SCHEME.

MALES BETWEEN 17 & 60 TO BE ENROLLED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 21.
Recd. 1-10 p.m., Dec. 23.

The following are the outlines of the Government's war work scheme. All males between the ages of 17 and 60 will be required to enrol before the advisory committees in various centres.

Then, Mr. Neville Chamberlain's department will decide what industries, apart from war work, are essential and the proportion of workers they require. Non-essential industries will be shut down, as for instance the tin plate trade. It is not intended that tin plates shall any longer be used for packing tobacco, mustard, and such like, and the skilled workers thus released will go to the steel works.

There will be a register in every locality of the war, industrial or productive requirements. The mobility of labour will be stimulated by the transference of batches to places where they are urgently required and power will be taken to billet workers in private houses.

Workers will be paid trade union rates, plus half a crown a day separation allowance where homes are divided, and railway fares.

If volunteers are insufficient Government will apply for compulsory powers.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

FOOD CONTROL.

PRICE OF WHEAT TO BE FIXED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 21.
Recd. 0-5 p.m., Dec. 23.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Prothero, President of the Board of Agriculture, announced that Government intended to fix the price of wheat at sixty shillings a quarter. Government prices for other products would be announced shortly. Waste land would be used to grow foodstuffs.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

LORD CURZON ON GERMAN PEACE OFFER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
DELHI, Dec. 23.

The Viceroy's war telegram from the Secretary of State dated 20th December, says:—

Lord Curzon in the House of Lords said the whole of the oilworks and stocks in the area now occupied by the enemy in Roumania had been destroyed before the invasion and a large part of Roumanian army was still intact.

Lord Curzon in the House of Lords reviewing the war situation said the Allies had established incontestable superiority not merely in fighting strength and in the stamina of their men, but in artillery and in the air. The morale of the Germans was greatly shaken. Evidence was also accumulating of the bad interior condition of Germany. They admitted hunger and in some cases almost starvation and progressive physical deterioration of the people since July last.

The combined French and British armies had taken 1,05,000 prisoners 150 heavy guns 200 field guns 1,500 machine guns.

Referring to the German proposals for peace Lord Curzon said the war would have been in vain if we had no guarantees and no securities against the repetition of Germany's offence We are fighting to secure that the German spirit shall not crush the free progress of nations and that the armed strength of Germany, augmented and fortified, shall not dominate the future. We are fighting that our children shall not have to go again through the experience of years 1914 to 1917. We are ready enough for peace when these guarantees have been secured and these objects attained. Until then we owe to those who have shed their blood for us to be true to the trust of their splendid and uncomplaining sacrifice and to endure to the end.

TROOPS IN MESOPOTAMIA

EVERYTHING BEING DONE FOR WELFARE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 23.
Received 8-5 p.m., Dec. 24.

Lieut.-Colonel Godfrey Collins telegraphs from Basra under date December 3rd, that all that human foresight, money and work can do is being done to-day for the welfare of the troops in Mesopotamia. The traffic up the river shows decided and continued progress. The British troops are on full winter rations and clothing and there are ample medical supplies.

EL ARISH OCCUPIED.

FRESH SUCCESS IN EGYPTIAN CAMPAIGN.

SERIOUS BLOW TO TURKS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 22.
Recd. 3-20 p.m. Dec. 23.

An official message from Egypt says, we have occupied El Arish after it has been two years in the enemy's hands. The enemy intended to offer stubborn resistance and had constructed a strong entrenched position at Masaid, covering El Arish, but the rapidity of our advance completely upset his calculations and forestalled the arrival of the enemy's reinforcements. The enemy abandoned the position on the night of the 19th and retreated east and south-east.

The recapture of El Arish is a serious blow to the Turks.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

SUCCESSFUL AIR RAIDS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 23.
Received 8-5 p.m., Dec. 24.

A communiqué from Egypt says our aircraft dropped a ton of high explosives on an enemy concentration at Maghdabah, causing many casualties. Attacking Beersheba and Auja they seriously damaged an important railway bridge at Tetelsheria, northward of Beersheba.

EX-KHEDIVE'S INTRIGUES.

EXTENSIVE SYSTEM OF EXPIONAGE DETECTED BY SWISS POLICE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
ALLAHABAD, Dec. 23.

The "Pioneer's" Cairo correspondent writes describing the doings of the Ex-Khedive and his followers in Switzerland as follows:—

There has been ample evidence that Abbas Hilmy Pasha was at any rate until quite lately in direct and constant communication with Berlin and Vienna and various members of his entourage acted as go-betweens or rather as his courtiers. Evidently their proceedings were not of a nature to please the Swiss authorities, for the latest news from Geneva states that one of Abbas Hilmy's companions—Mohamed Yaken Pasha—has been arrested. It appears the Pasha was in the habit of receiving the visits of various questionable characters and this aroused the suspicion of the Swiss police, who had a watch kept over him.

In the meantime a Turkish spy fell into their hands and information obtained from him was such as to justify perquisition being carried out at Yaken Pasha's villa. The search produced among other things two boxes of confidential documents, a perusal of which showed that the Pasha was the centre of an extensive system of espionage, which had its agencies in Berne and Zurich and which transmitted all information it gathered regularly to Berlin and Vienna. Yaken Pasha was arrested and a search at the residence of Yussef Saddik Pasha, at one time a representative of the Ex-Khedive at Constantinople, brought to light further incriminating papere.

It will be interesting to see what action the Swiss police will take against Abbas Hilmy Pasha who, of course, is the moving spirit in all intrigues that have been going on. Possibly, however, he has been acute enough to work through his satellites, whilst remaining discretely in the back-ground and so will save himself from expulsion, which is the fate awaiting Yaken and his confederates.

PORTUGUESE CO-OPERATION.

ASSISTANCE IN EAST AFRICAN CAMPAIGN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 22.
Recd. 1-10 p.m., Dec. 23.

The President of Portugal, in an interview, stated that there were at present 15,000 splendidly trained troops holding the Rovuma river from the Indian Ocean towards Nyassa, and 6,000 additional troops were proceeding thither from Portugal.

The Portuguese effort in Europe would be made when it would have the maximum effect.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

GERMAN PIRACY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 21.
Received 0-5 p.m., Dec. 23.

The following steamers have been sunk:—Flimsten and Blair Hall (British), Taki Maru (Japanese), Prima (Norwegian).—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

ROUMANIAN SITUATION.

ENEMY ATTEMPTS AT OFFENSIVE REPULSED.

STUBBORN RESISTANCE IN DOBRUDJA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 22.
Recd. 1-10 p.m., Dec. 23.

A Russian communiqué says, on the Roumanian front the enemy attempts at offensive were repulsed.

In the Dobrudja detachments withdrew northwards after stubbornly resisting superior forces on the whole front. One regiment daringly attacked the advancing Bulgars, who were thrown into the lake and mostly drowned.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

DESTRUCTION OF ROUMANIAN CROPS.

GERMANS DISAPPOINTED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, Dec. 23.,
Received 8-5 p.m. Dec. 24.

The German papers are very intrigued as to the quantity of cereals captured in Roumania. It is believed that the bulk of the crops were previously destroyed and the enthusiastic expectations have been damped.

ROUMANIAN OIL WELLS DESTROYED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 22.
Recd. 1-10 p.m., Dec. 23.

The British Military Mission satisfactorily reports the destruction under the Roumanian Government's orders of oil wells and refineries in the chief centres.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

POSSIBLE EVACUATION OF DOBRUDJA

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LAHORE, Dec. 23.

The "C. and M. Gazette's" correspondent cables:—

London, December 20:—The enemy claims no advance in Roumania. An official announcement reports repulse of an enemy force and capture of two guns 30 miles from Braila.

"The Times" suggests that General Sakaroff intends to cross the Danube at Braila evacuating the whole of the Dobrudja. M. Marcel Hutin is convinced that Hindenburg's designs on Odessa, and capture of the entire course of the Danube are doomed to failure.

A Rome wireless message quoting a Swiss telegram says that the enemy's losses in Roumania in two months are 2 50,000.

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS IN DUAL MONARCHY.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
AMSTERDAM. Dec. 23.
Received 8-5 p.m., Dec. 24.

A Vienna communiqué says the primary duty of the Government is to feed the people. The Government will aim at the restoration of full constitutional conditions and conclusion of a treaty between Austria and Hungary with a view to closer economic conditions.

The "Frankfurter Zeitung" doubts whether the Czech people will like the new Premier Martinio, or whether he will bring Austria salvation. The journal says he was formerly a Austro-Hungarian separatist but possibly the war has changed his views.

SUCCESSFUL RAID ON KAVAKLI.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 23.
Received 8-5 p.m., Dec. 24.

A Salonika communiqué says we successfully raided Kavakli, capturing prisoners. The navy effectively bombarded the entrenchments at Neohori.

AUSTRIAN FOREIGN MINISTER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
AMSTERDAM, Dec. 24.
Received 11-50 p.m., Dec. 24.

Count Lozermin has been appointed Austrian Foreign Minister and Baron Burian, Minister of Finance.

FRANCE PROHIBITS IMPORTATION OF ALCOHOL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS, Dec. 24.
Received 11-50 p.m., Dec. 24.

The importation of alcohol into France and Algeria is prohibited.

DEATH OF MR. JAMES O'KELLY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 23.
Received 11-50 p.m., Dec. 24.

The deaths are announced of Mr. James O'Kelly, M.P., and Dr. Charles Russell.

LUCKNOW CONGRESS.

DRAFT RESOLUTIONS.

POST-WAR REFORMS.

(Associated Press.)

LUCKNOW, Dec. 24.

The following are the important draft resolutions that have been prepared for consideration by the Subjects Committee of the Indian National Congress:—

The first four resolutions record the sense of profound sorrow at the death of Pandit Bishan Narayan Dar, Mr. G. Subramania Iyer, Mr. D. A. Khare and Lord Kitchener.

INDIAN LOYALTY.

This Congress respectfully begs to convey to his Majesty on behalf of the people of India their deep loyalty and profound devotion to the Throne, their unswerving allegiance to the British connection and their firm resolve to stand by the Empire at all hazards and all costs, and prays that the cause of the Allies may be crowned with success.

SELF-GOVERNMENT FOR INDIA.

Having regard to the fact that the avowed aim of Great Britain in participating in the European War, has been the defence of the principles of liberty and justice, and in view of the enthusiasm with which India has identified herself with the cause of the Empire, the movement towards a reconstruction of the Imperial fabric, the declarations of responsible members of his Majesty's Government as to the changed position of India in the Empire, and the capacity of Indians to manage their own affairs this Congress strongly urges that in order to perpetuate and deepen Indian loyalty, a Royal proclamation should be issued announcing to the people of this country that it is the avowed aim of the British policy to confer self-government on India; (b) this Congress demands that a step should be taken towards self-government by granting the reform contained in the scheme prepared by the All-India Congress Committee after the conclusion of the war; (c) that this Congress strongly urges that it should be provided in the legislation which should be undertaken to grant the reforms referred to in (b) that full self-government shall be conferred on India within a generation.

INDIA AND THE EMPIRE.

(a) That this Congress is strongly of opinion that India should be placed on a footing of perfect equality with the Dominions in regard to Imperial affairs and that provision should be made for the representation of Indian opinion through her elected representatives. (b) With reference to the recent speech of the Prime Minister in the House of Commons this Congress deeply regrets that omission of the announcement that India will be invited to take part in the Imperial Conference which will be summoned shortly, and strongly urges on his Majesty's Government that she should be represented at it by two elected non-official Indians.

DEPUTATION TO ENGLAND.

That the All-India Congress Committee be authorised to arrange that a deputation consisting as far as possible of representatives from the different provinces, should proceed to England immediately after the war to press the Indian claims as outlined in a previous resolution, on the attention of the Government and people of England.

WORK IN ENGLAND.

That in the opinion of this Congress it is necessary that provision should be made for deputing men for permanent work to England in order to strengthen the British Committee of the Congress, and to assist it in carrying on the Indian propaganda in England.

FISCAL AUTONOMY.

That the Congress is of opinion that in the best interests of the people of India it is necessary that complete fiscal freedom in special reference to import, export and excise duties should now be conceded to the Government of India.

THE ARMS ACT.

In the opinion of this Congress the rules and regulations framed under the Arms Act should be so modified as to apply to all without distinction of caste, creed, colour or race, and licenses should not be withheld except for special reasons to be recorded in writing and should not be revoked except on proof of misuse.

VOLUNTEERING AND COMMISSIONS IN THE ARMY.

(a) In view of the baneful effect of the military policy of the Government of India which is based on distrust, on the martial spirit of the whole race, the natural right of Indians to be allowed to train themselves to defend their hearths and homes and country in times of danger and their intense desire to serve the Empire in a military capacity it would, in the opinion of the Congress, be an act of justice as well as statesmanship, on the part of Government to allow Indians to enlist as volunteers. (b) On grounds of justice and expediency, and in view of the military capacity of Indians as shown on the battlefields of Europe, Africa and Asia, this Congress earnestly appeals to the Government to throw open the higher posts in the Army to Indians and to provide adequate facilities in India for training Indians as officers for the Army.

THE DEFENCE OF INDIA ACT.

(a) That this Congress views with alarm the extensive use made of the Defence of India Act to deprive British subjects of their liberty without trials, and recommends that an Advisory Committee be appointed in every province which will include at least one judicial officer of the high standing and one practising Indian lawyer, to consider the case of every person against whom it is intended to proceed under the Act. (b) This Congress strongly protests against the unjust orders passed by the Governments of Bombay and the Central Provinces and Berar prohibiting Mrs. Besant from entering the said provinces and earnestly urges the Government of India to allay the public feeling by advising the Governments concerned to cancel the orders in question.

THE PRESS ACT.

This Congress places on record its strong conviction that the Press Act has proved a menace to the liberty of the Indian Press and in view of the wide and arbitrary powers conferred by the Act upon the executive, the Congress strongly urges the Government to repeal it at an early date.

INDENTURED LABOUR.

(a) This Congress strongly urges that indentured emigration should immediately be stopped and that recruitment of such form of labour be prohibited during ensuing year. (b) In the opinion of this Congress, it is highly desirable that a representative Indian selected after consultation with Associations voicing public opinion be appointed by the Government of India to take part in the forthcoming inter-Departmental Conference to be held in London for the consideration of this question. (c) The Congress earnestly trusts that the reports of Messrs. Marjoribanks and Thambi Marakkyar, and of the inter-Departmental Conference will be published for general information and discussion, before any action is taken upon them.

The other resolutions demand better treatment of Indians in the Colonies, wider employment of Indians in the higher grades of the public services, a Governor-in-Council for the U. P., amendment of the Patna University Bill, High Courts for Burma, C. P. and Oudh, redress of the grievances of Indian students in England, separation of the executive and judicial functions, introduction of permanent settlement in all areas, free and compulsory elementary education and extension of higher and technical education. One resolution appeals to the people to support the Swadeshi movement and another records its high appreciation of the services of Sir William Wedderburn and other members of the British Committee.

EXCELLENT ARRANGEMENTS.

(Associated Press.)

LUCKNOW, Dec. 23.

Arrangements for the holding of the Congress have been completed. The pandal, which has been designed to accommodate about 3,000 persons, is ready. It is a fine structure to look at and has been tastefully decorated. The grounds present a fine appearance. The barren plot of land has been converted into a garden. The Secretaries and several members of the Reception Committee live in tents on the premises and everything is proceeding smoothly and briskly. Opposite to the pandal on the other side of the road is the Delegates' Camp.

The long line of tents which meets one's eye on coming out of the railway station and which looks like a military camp, presents an imposing appearance. The grounds as well as the tents will be lighted by means of electricity supplied by the Government Industrial School, a convenience which is sure to be highly appreciated by the delegates. The tents are well furnished and the watering and conservancy arrangements leave nothing to be desired. The tents will provide accommodation for about 1,000 persons. Only the Punjab, the United Provinces and Bihar delegates will be accommodated in the tents. Delegates from Madras, Bombay, Bengal and other provinces, who cannot be expected to bear the could so well will be accommodated in pucca buildings, a large number of which have been secured by the Reception Committee, and here also about 1,000 delegates can be accommodated. Thus, roughly speaking the arrangements made ought to prove adequate for about 2,000 persons. A large number of delegates is expected from every province. A large number of visitors' tickets have already been sold and the five-rupee tickets have been exhausted.

The President will arrive by the Punjab Mail on the 24th instant. He will be accompanied by Mr. Surendranath Banerjea and other distinguished delegates from Bengal. The Hon. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya and other eminent Congressmen are also expected to arrive by the same train as the President.

ARRIVAL OF PRESIDENT.

(Associated Press.)

LUCKNOW, Dec. 24.

The Up Punjab mail conveying Mr. Ambica Charan Muzamdar, President-elect of the Congress, arrived here at 5-30 p.m. two hours later than usual. The Hindu and Mahomedan elite of Lucknow and most of the influential leaders of the U. P. were present at the platform to receive him. Besides these who were present in the morning to receive Mr. Jinnah there were also present Raja Sir Harnam Singh, the Hon. Pandit Motilal Nehru, the Hon. Pandit Tej Bahadur Sapru, Mr. M. K. Ghandi, Mr. Polak and Mr. B. G. Horniman.

A number of Bengal delegates including Mr. Bupendra Nath Pasu, Dr. N. Sircar, Mr. A. Rasul, Mr. Mazhrul Haque, Mr. Krishna Kumar Mutra, and Mr. Fazul Haque also arrived and Mrs. Besant who also arrived by the same train, was given a great ovation. The President-elect was taken in procession along a route decorated with flags and festoons to the Vizianagar Palace where he will remain during his stay at Lucknow.

The joint Conference of the League and Congress will meet to-morrow evening. Mr. Tilak will arrive by special to-morrow morning.

The Oudh and Rohilkhand railway have discontinued a large number of trains and several concessions.

MOSLEM LEAGUE.

SPLENDID RECEPTION TO PRESIDENT-ELECT.

(Associated Press.)

LUCKNOW, Dec. 24.

The Hon. Mr. M. A. Jinnah, President-elect of the All-India Moslem League, arrived this morning and was given a splendid reception in and outside the railway station and all along the processional route by the Hindu and Mahomedan residents of Lucknow. The reception was unique, Sunnis and Shiahs, Hindus and Christians, all joining to accord a warm welcome and the station platform was full long before the special train conveying Mr. Jinnah arrived. Only about 400 people were allowed to stay in the platform, while there was a seething crowd outside. The President-elect arrived at 10 a.m. at the Charbagh Central Station and was garlanded by the Raja of Mahummadabad and the Hon. Pandit Jagat Narayan.

Prominent among those present at the station were:—The Hon. the Raja of Mahummadabad, the Hon. Pandit Jagat Narayan, Chairman, Congress Reception Committee, Mr. Nabiullah, Chairman, Reception Committee, Moslem League, Mr. B. G. Horniman, the Hon. Mr. Wazir Hussan, the Hon. Mr. Mirza Samimulla Beg, Dr. Odhodar, the Hon. Pandit Gokernath Misra, Takur Rajendra Singh, Pandits Devi Sahai Mirza and Ramnath and others.

The President-elect was taken in procession in a carriage and four splendidly decorated with flowers and buntings to Kaiserbagh where he will reside as the guest of the Raja of Mahmudabad.

GERMAN COURT-MARTIAL.

ELEVEN SHOT AND 20 SENTENCED TO DEATH.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Dec. 23.

The "C. M. Gazette's" special correspondent cables:—

London December, 21:—The Maestricht paper "Les Nouvelles" states that a court-martial at Hasselt condemned 20 persons to death and 47 to penal service for espionage. Eleven were shot at Hasselt on Saturday. The court martial is trying another 192.

London December, 21:—It is reported from Hamburg that a new disease called "marmalade cancer" attributable to newly invented foods is killing 50 persons a day.

BILLS BEFORE THE BURMA LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, Dec. 23.

Two new bills will be introduced at the Burma Legislative Council in January, the first Bill is to further amend the Burma Towns Act 1907, amongst other things giving the Commissioner of Police power to prohibit the carrying in public places in Rangoon of bludgeons, clasp knives and loaded sticks etc., which do not fall within the meaning of the word 'arms.' The other Bill is to amend the Rangoon Hackney Carriage Act of 1913 so as to provide for effective control of rickshaws.

SIR E. SHACKLETON'S RELIEF EXPEDITION.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Dec. 23.

Received 8-5 p.m., Dec. 24.

A telegram from Dunedin says the Aurora has sailed for Ross Sea to rescue the Macintosh party, Sir Ernest Shackleton is on board.

NEW FRENCH WAR TAX.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

PARIS, Dec. 22.

Recd. at 1-50 a.m., Dec. 24.

The Chamber has passed a War Tax on men not serving including a fixed duty of twelve francs and an increase of 25 per cent. in income tax.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

FURTHER INCREASE IN PRICE OF "TIMES."

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Dec. 22.

Recd. at 1-50 a.m., Dec. 24.

"The Times" announces that a further increase in price is probable in view of possible more stringent restrictions on the import of paper and paper-making material.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

The details of the recent Singapore fire by which the Telephone Exchange was destroyed are to hand. The fire lasted only a few minutes but effectually burned out the operating portion of the building, the flames being fed by the inflamable character of the installation. The cause of the outbreak is unknown. The test and switch rooms were burnt. Amount of damage is unascertainable at present. Stores were saved, but they were met with water. Twenty six lines already connected up are working, and very shortly 200 other lines will be ready.

BRITISH AND GERMAN WAR FINANCE.

VALUES OF SOVEREIGN AND MARK.

MR. MCKINNON WOOD'S COMPARISON.

The following interview was given by Mr. McKinnon Wood (Financial Secretary to the Treasury) to Mr. Tuohy, of the "New York World":—

Q. What I wanted. Mr. McKinnon Wood, in seeking an interview, was to ask you to give me some comparative information as to British and German finance—to draw a comparison between their main features.

A. Well, in regard to British finance, it is easy to make a statement. We do not attempt or desire to conceal our position. Just as before the war, we still publish full financial statements, from which the whole world can judge exactly how we stand as to revenue, loans, and expenditure. We have followed the policy of openness, which we think wise, and of which we are not afraid. Germany has adopted the policy of concealment, so far as possible, for reasons which no doubt seem wise to them, and which probably are wise. But that policy does not inspire confidence, at least outside Germany.

Q. Have you anything to say about Dr. Helfferich's Budget statement last March?

A. That exemplifies what I was saying. It was the most amazing Budget ever presented to any assembly. The figures are not real figures. Dr. Helfferich openly confessed that he was not giving 'reliable estimates of income and expenditure." In the first place he omitted altogether the figures of expenditure on the army and navy—a very notable omission. The figures he did give are of no value. It was a bogus Budget, and the only merit about it was that there was no concealment of this fact.

BRITISH WAR TAXATION.

Q. I have found that the feature of British war finance of which people in Great Britain are most proud is the large sum raised in additional taxation.

A. Yes, that is so, and I think they have every reason to be proud of the fact that a burden which is two and a half times as large as the heaviest expenditure before the war is borne by all with cheerfulness and goodwill, and that the nation is not crippled by that burden. It is one sign which cannot be mistaken of the stern determination of the whole people that no sacrifice shall be spared to bring a war, into which they were wantonly forced when their whole thoughts were set upon questions of peaceful progress, to a conclusion which shall ensure security and peace for themselves and their children. In the eight war months of 1914-15 we raised in taxation £172,000,000; in 1915-16 the sum of £337,000,000; and in 1916-17 we shall raise £502,000,000. That is to say, we shall have raised nearly one-third of the total which we shall have spent, after deducting advances to Allies and Dominions which will be repaid.

Q. But is it not the fact that your satisfaction in your revenue returns is fully equalled by the pride felt in Germany at the results of their four war loans? Do you think this justified?

A. The Germans have no doubt made immense efforts, even to the extent of mortgaging future income and raiding Belgian bank balances, but I am less impressed by the results than the German public, and for these reasons. Having taken the precaution immediately after the outbreak of war to declare bank notes inconvertible, the German Government proceeded rapidly to increase the amount of paper money in the country. It financed itself by heavy borrowing through the mediation of the Reichsbank. After this had gone on for some little time it floated its first loan, the success of which was largely due to the paper money it had itself created. It then at once renewed its policy of inflation until the moment seemed good for gathering in this newly created money through the issue of a fresh loan. This method is being repeated for the fifth time, and can be repeated indefinitely so long as confidence is not so completely broken that banks and war contractors revolt against Government pressure.

BRITISH AND GERMAN LOANS.

Q.—It is pointed out in Germany that their war loans are subscribed in Germany itself, so that after the war the country as a whole will be no worse off than before, Great Britain, on the other hand, has been borrowing largely in America. What is your opinion on this matter?

A.—We have borrowed in the United States, but the bulk of our borrowing has been at home. What we have raised abroad is a small fraction of our borrowing, is very amply secured, and represents a comparatively small amount compared with our proved resources. With us it was not a case of any difficulty in raising the money at home but a question of exchange. We have been able to supplement our home resources by giving large orders for ourselves and our Allies to the United States, and to raise loans there was the best way of paying for these. But even in the matter of foreign borrowing I think we shall in the end be better off than Germany. She is not borrowing abroad now for the best of all reasons, because she cannot.

Q.—One more question: As to foreign exchanges?

A.—That is the most important topic of all. The foreign exchanges reflect the judgment of the world on the financial position of Germany and Great Britain. *Sezurus judicat orbis terrarum.* Everywhere the German mark stands at a great discount. In Holland, Denmark, and Switzerland, the frontiers of which are still completely open to Germany, the mark is as heavily depreciated as elsewhere. Even in Turkey it stands at a heavy discount. As you know, the mark in New York stands at a discount of 26 per cent. The British sovereign, despite the derangement of ordinary commerce and the devotion of a large part of our tonnage to war purposes, still stands on your American market at a discount which represents no more than the cost of transporting the sovereign across the Atlantic. After over two years of war we still have maintained our gold standard, while Germany from the first resorted to an inconvertible paper currency. Our policy of home taxation has been described by a German authority as "heroic," but no one can deny that it is sound finance and has been successful.

UNFORTUNATE CONTRETEMPS AT ALLAHABAD.

AMAZING ACTION OF RAILWAY AUTHORITIES.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 24.

The arrival of Sir Rash Behari Ghose, President-elect of the Kyastha Conference, was somewhat marred by an unpleasant incident at the railway station here.

The Hon. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya and the Hon. Dr. Tej Bahadur Sapru were prevented from entering the platform when they went to meet the President. They found that the sale of platform tickets was stopped and three constables and a jemadar were posted at the entrance to inform visitors that they were forbidden to enter and that the order was to admit only five members of the Reception Committee. Mr. Malaviya spoke on the telephone to Mr. Murray, Traffic Superintendent, who was informed his order was illegal. Mr. Murray replied that he would not take his law from Mr. Malaviya. Mr. Malaviya and Dr. Sapru were not prepared to obey the order and went to the station master who said that he had to carry out orders, and as he was permitted to admit five he would include them in that number. Mr. Malaviya said that they might be among the five or outside five, but in any case he would not leave the platform.

Sir Rash Behari was received cordially by the few who could be present and had a great reception outside.

INDIA'S RAW MATERIALS.

LORD ISLINGTON ON THEIR CONSERVATION.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Dec. 21.

Received 0-5 p.m., Dec. 23.

Replying to a question in the House of Lords, Lord Islington said that the Imperial Institute aimed at being a clearing-house for information with regard to the raw material produced in the Empire. He emphasised especially that steps were being taken in India to develop raw material. A large representative committee had been appointed for India, charged to enquire into the promotion of inter-imperial trade. It had appointed a special sub-committee to investigate special trades.

One of the main objects of enquiry was to find imperial outlets for products which formerly went to Germany, especially hides from which the best leather was produced. The committee had made great progress and was preparing a scheme which, it was hoped, would result in hides being made into leather in this country more largely than before.

Lord Islington hoped that the Government of India would largely contribute and the Dominions make larger contributions.

VESSELS SUNK.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Dec. 22.

Recd. at 1-50 a.m., Dec. 24.

The British India steamer Itonus has been sunk.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

LONDON, Dec. 22.

Recd. at 1-50 a.m., Dec. 24.

The following steamers have been sunk:—Skiftet (Russian), Modig (Norwegian) and Gerdo (Danish) The American steamer Kansan has struck a mine and been badly damaged. She has arrived at Nantes.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

LONDON, Dec. 24

Received 8-5 p.m., Dec. 24.

The Danish steamers Hroptatyr and Lauberg have been sunk.

LONDON, Dec. 23.

Received 11-50 p.m., Dec. 24.

The Norwegian steamer Avona has been sunk.

BRITISH STEAMSHIP LOSSES.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Dec. 24.

Received 11-50 p.m., Dec. 24.

Sir Norman Hill in an article calculates the British steamship losses during the 27 months of war at 11 per cent. of the total tonnage or under half of one per cent. monthly. He concluded "a ten shillings in one hundred sterling blockade will never starve us."

VERDUN FRONT.

SUCCESSFUL FRENCH COUP DE MAIN.

ENEMY REPULSED IN CHAMPAGNE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Dec. 23.

Recd. 1-10 p.m., Dec. 23.

A Paris communiqué reports a lively artillery duel in the region of the Hardraumont work, Louvemont and Chambrettes. Several successful *coups de main* were carried out in different sectors. There was intermittent cannonade elsewhere.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

LONDON, Dec. 21.

Received 7-40 a.m. Dec. 23.

A French communiqué reports lively artillery work in the Louvemont district, on the Meuse and north of Manastir.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

ENEMY REPULSED EAST OF AUBERIVE.

LIVELY ARTILLLERY ACTION AT HARDAUMONT.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

PARIS, Dec. 23.

Recd. 7 a.m., Dec. 24.

A communiqué say the enemy after violent bombardment tried to approach our lines East of Auberive, in Champagne. They were easily repulsed.

There was fairly lively artillery action at Hardaumont and Chambrettes.

LONDON, Dec. 24.

Received 8-5 p.m., Dec. 24.

A Paris communiqué says there is nothing important to report except violent bombardment in the region of Hardaumont.

ENEMY RAIDS REPULSED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Dec. 23.

Recd. 1-10 p.m., Dec. 23.

A British communiqué says we repulsed an attempted raid opposite the Hohenzollern Redoubt and our artillery dispersed working parties northward of the Ancre.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

ARTILLERY ACTIVITY.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Dec. 24.

Received 8-5 p.m., Dec. 24

A British communiqué says:—We successfully raided trenches last night southward of Ypres inflicting many losses. There was considerable reciprocal artillery work between the Ancre and the Somme and at Loos. We effectively bombarded trenches eastward of Berles and disposed of a large party of enemy southward of Pys.

OIL TANK STEAMER ON FIRE.

HEROIC RESCUE OF CREW.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Dec. 23.

Received 8-5 p.m., Dec. 24.

A correspondent describes the heroism displayed in rescuing the crew of the oil tank steamer Conch, which was torpedoed at eleven at night on December 7th.

A destroyer at three in the morning, observed a huge conflagration travelling at the rate of eight knots. The destroyer went full speed to the spot and was horrified to see 30 men huddled forward and three steamers a quarter of a mile distant. They had for hours been powerless to approach owing to the lakes of fire from oil on all sides.

There was a heavy sea running and the Conch was lurching in all directions. The destroyer three times crossed her bows throwing overboard rafts, belts and buoys and many of the crew jumped and were saved. After two hours all life-saving apparatus was gone, so the destroyer in a most magnificent and daring way went alongside and took off nine still on board. Ten minutes later the Conch disappeared.

BARON HUBERT DE REUTER KILLED IN ACTION.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Dec. 22.

Received 0-55 p.m., Dec. 23.

Baron Hubert de Reuter, the only son of the late Baron, was killed at Beaumont Hamel on November 13th, while serving as a private in the Black Watch. Through his persistent bravery and resource his platoon of twenty men captured a German officer and 97 men. Reuter was killed while carrying a third comrade to a place of safety. His colonel writes that he intended to recommend him for very high distinction if he had lived.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

DEATH OF GENERAL SIR H. TUSON.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Dec. 22.

Recd. at 1-50 a.m., Dec. 24.

The death is announced of General Sir H. Tuson.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

THE WASTE OF LOYALTY.

THE INDIAN MIRACLE.

[FROM THE NATION."]

An Indian thinker and statesman, whose genius would, in any Empire, if he had happened to belong to the ruling race, have raised him to the highest station, used on one occasion an arresting phrase about our Dominion. He spoke of the mysterious dispensation of Providence which had ordained that India should be, and remain under, the British Crown. A smaller man might have been suspected of irony. He was too big for that. He meant exactly what he said: he believed in the inscrutable designs of fate and bowed to them. But a mystery there is. Turn to many quarters of the earth and you will find, if you ask why our Empire endures, no mystery at all, but the natural consequences that flow from the reasonable working policy and sentiment. We are justly proud of the superb response of the Canadian Dominion and the Australian Commonwealth to the call of our need in this War. But this response is the reflection of a liberal policy continued through several generations, which has respected the almost unlimited independence of these young Nations, and has refrained so sedulously from exploiting them that it has left them free to protect their trade against ours by tariffs and has never sought to impose upon them any contribution to the common defence of the Empire which was not free-will gift. Given a common origin the kinship of blood and a common civilisation, there is enough generosity of human nature to make such a response as natural as it is fine. The loyalty of French Canadians and the South African Dutch is more remarkable; but here, too, the moral effect has followed from the moral causes. It is creditable to us that our policy has been liberal to Colonies of our own blood, but the wisdom which allowed the rise of a Laurier and a Botha to power is of a still rarer quality, and it, too, has had its reward. But indeed this whole War has been a festival of strange and beautiful loyalties. Perhaps there is nothing astonishing in the loyalty of the Negro Astrans who have fought for us in Africa, or of the French-African troops who behaved so gallantly in the early months of the War in France. The Askarir, under German command, seem to have fought equally well. These primitive races love fighting for its own sake, and the intellectual gap between their mind and that of the white man is so immense, that it is not surprising that they should regard an officer who is kindly and paternal as little less than a demi-god. There is no miracle here. The miracle begins when we turn to India or Ireland.

BARRIER OF RACE.

When Mr. Redmond described to the House of Commons the means by which the military authorities and the "Garrison" had damped down the astonishing outbreak of loyalty in Ireland, the general feeling was one of bewilderment and indignation. If India had had at Westminster a spokesman who could have described, with the same knowledge and the same eloquence, the fate of the similar impulse of loyalty there, we do not doubt that the House would have been equally moved. What happened in India was rather more complex than what happened in Ireland. There was an anxious moment when the openly disloyal element, the party of physical force, did its utmost. There were extensive riots in the Punjab, a mutiny at Singapore, and a widely-spread and well-organised conspiracy, which was happily discovered before it had passed from schemes to acts. All these efforts, which may have had German backing, were promptly and easily suppressed. They received little notice from public opinion at home, and they deserved little. The marvellous thing, and the reassuring thing, was that from the declaration of war onwards the whole Nationalist constitutional movement in India, including even the Extremists' wing under Mr. Tilak, proclaimed not merely its loyalty, but its enthusiastic moral adhesion to the cause of the Allies. It was not content with verbal support. It asked to be allowed to take its share in the war. It appealed to the Government to allow open recruiting throughout India, and it offered to raise volunteer regiments for active service. The Indian Government could not see its way to accept these offers. One more or less plausible reason was given; it would be difficult to find in sufficient numbers experienced British officers who knew the Indian vernaculars. The reason was, if possible, more wounding than the refusal itself, for it revealed the inability of the official mind to entertain the possibility that educated Indians might be trained to serve as officers of these volunteer regiments. With a few senior British officers (who need not have spoken any Indian languages) and English-speaking Indians as junior officers and sergeants under them, such regiments, one supposes, might have been created. Do the French officers who train Serbs and Greeks and the German officers who command Turks and Bulgars speak the language of their men? The refusal to allow the Indian students at present in England to join Officers' Training Corps, raised, definitely, the barrier of race. Our policy is to use a limited number of long-service professional soldiers, drawn from certain races, which have come to take a kind of hereditary pride in the service. But to no Indian "regular" do we allow commissioned rank, and for a volunteer democratic army we can find, no place, even in the emergency of this War within our system.

A MODERATE DOCUMENT.

An Empire cannot talk throughout such a War as this about its devotion to the cause of Nationality without arousing echoes among its own subject peoples. Like the Irish, the Indian in the early days of the War took us at our best. They saw us as we then were, stirred into generosity by an exciting and momentous experience. Nations in the hour of peril and courage are capable of rising above a drab past. We were touched by the early exhibitions of Indian loyalty as we were by the parallel movement in Ireland, and there was a chorus (in which the stiffest Anglo-Indians joined) whose refrain ran that in India nothing could ever be quite the same again. We meant in due time to be as generous as the Indians themselves. These debts to be paid after the War are accumulating all over the world: the liquidation in some regions may be an exciting process. The "new orientation" in Prussia, the liberation in Russia, the recognition of English womanhood and Irish Nationality, the "change in the angle of vision" which Mr. Roberts promised in India—what an astonishing world it will be, when all these debts are paid! Unhappily, in such cases, the creditor too often has a longer memory than the debtor. A rather long bill has just been presented to Lord Chelmsford by nineteen of twenty-two of the elected Indian members of the Imperial Legislative Council. It is a moderate document. The phrase "Colonial Home Rule" has been much used of late to define the ultimate aspiration of India, and as a goal for a difficult and gradual evolution it is a proper ambition. The demands of the elected spokesmen of India (who include, be it noted, five Muhammadans) fall below Colonial Home Rule.

They ask that half the members of Executive Councils should be elected Indians, and that Legislative Councils should have a substantial elected majority.

They ask for the power of control over finance. But they concede a final right of veto to the Governor in Council, and exclude from the sphere of Self-Government entirely both military and foreign questions. Finally, they ask for the recognition of the right of Indians to enlist freely as volunteers in the Army, and for the bestowal of commissions to Indians on the same terms as to Europeans.

It is a large programme, and its details will require careful consideration; but in general we do not think that is conception of the degree of Self-Government which is possible and desirable at present goes much, if at all, beyond the limits of prudence. It carries on by several further stages the evolution which Lord Morley began, but there is no sudden breach in the process, and no change of principle is involved. To wide steps and quick marches we must adapt ourselves all over the world. That is one of the consequences of the quickened pulse that comes with War. An event of so vast a scale as this, a struggle which seems to make frontiers fluid, and to throw Nations into the melting pot, must everywhere hasten the pace of change. All over the world our measures have been increased, our scales have been raised. We cannot drop back into the small measures of the every day mood without creating discontent, and it may be more than discontent. Of the miraculous display of loyalty in India, we have seen fit to make no use. It is astonishing that an Empire which can call forth such loyalty should be governed by officials who are so little capable of using it or deserving it. Their tempers, alone, have felt nothing of the quickened pulse and the generous mood which came to the masses with the peril and the challenge. These are the mysterious dispensations of Providence. For the rest of us the hour has come to insist that there be an end of this waste of the most precious thing in life. No Empire can squander loyalty for ever.

The annual report of the working of Mysore Mines Regulation during 1915-16 shows there were 61 mining accidents, with 63 persons dying underground and 30 in hospital or in all with 93 casualties as compared to 56 accidents with 64 deaths in the previous year. Two accidents, one of a serious fire in Gilbert's shaft on Mysore Mine and the other of an air-blast in Champion Reefs Mine, which occurred on 28th March 1916, account for the comparatively larger number of casualties during the year under report.

QUEEN ALEXANDRA AND INDIAN FORCES.

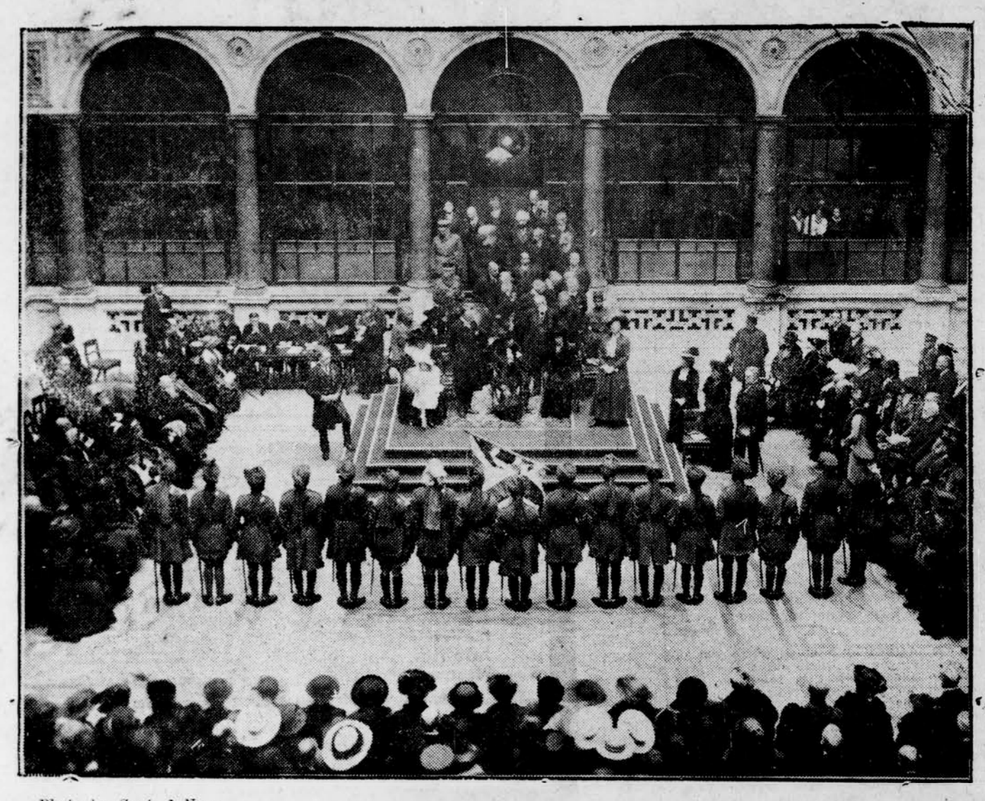


Photo by Central News.

Queen Alexandra in mail week presented a silk Union Jack and silver shield to repres entatives of the Indian Forces. The ceremony took place in the Marble Hall of the India Office. The colour was taken in charge by the Secretary of State and placed in the India Office until the end of the war, when it will be taken to Delhi. The flag and shield are the gift of the women and children of the British Isles, and were presented under the auspices of the League of the Empire.

SERVICES IN FIELD.

HONOURS GAZETTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Dec. 23.

The following are extracts from the "London Gazette" dated December 22nd:—

The following honours for services rendered in connection with military operations in the field are gazetted:—

TO BE K.C.B.

Major-General Henry Keary, Major-General R. G. Egerton, Colonel H. T. Brooking, Major-General F. S. Maude.

TO BE C.B.

Major-General M. Cowper, Colonel R. C. Stephen, Colonel G. Christian, Colonel A. J. Swiney, Brevet-Colonel C. E. Norie, Colonel E. C. Peebles, Lieut.-Colonel G. B. Irvine I.M.S., Lieut.-Colonel A. C. Lewin, Lieut.-Colonel T. Fraser.

TO BE C.S.I.

Major-General A. W. Money, Colonel L. A. C. Gordon, Mr. Thomas, A. Chalmers (Jorhat Assam).

TO BE C.M.G.

Commander W. B. Huddleston, R.I.M., Colonel A. B. Tate, Col. Walter Cayleym, Col. G. S. Frazer, Brevet Colonel J. W. Odowda, Lieut.-Colonel A. H. D Creagh, Lieut.-Colonel L. W. Y. Campbell, Lieut.-Colonel A. C. McCrea, Lieut.-Colonel A. P. Douglas, Brevet Lieut.-Colonel H. L. Tomkins.

TO BE C.I.E.

Major A. Bawell, Lieut.-Colonel N. R. Radcliffe, Major W. Gillet I.M.S., Mr. Gervase, B. Power (Telegraph Department).

D. S. O.

Brevet-Major Barton Edward Anderson, Captain John Faulkeher Henniker Anderson, Major Harley Wentworth Ashburner, Captain (Temporary Major) George Weston Bond, Major William Neville Campbell, Indian Army (retired), Major Gerald Patrick Ogilvy Carnegy, Captain Reginald Barker de la Motte, Lieut. Alexander Edward Lrysdale, Major Meredith Ashton Hamer, Captain William Haywood Hamilton, Indian Medical Service; Commander Austin Edward Harold, Royal Indian Marine: Captain Douglas Harvey, Major Charles Howard Hawes, M.V.O., Indian Army; Captain Robert De Stretton Berkele Herrick, Indian Medical Service; Brevet-Lieut.-Colonel Harold Adrian Holdich, Indian Army; Captain (Temporary Major) William Edmund Hume Spry, Captain Roland Debenham Inskip, Revd. Ronald John Beresford Irwin, M.A., Ecclesiastical Establishment, Major Robert Johnston, Major Robert Kelsall, Indian Medical Service; Lieut. Arthur Gordon Kinch, Royal Indian Marine; Lieut.-Colonel Ernest Francis Knox, Captain Roderick William Macdonald, Lieut. Bruce Cun- Marsh, Royal Indian Marine; Major Herbert Claude McWatters, Major Charles Oxley Morris, Captain Charles Howard Feathers Tonhaugh Nixon, Indian Army; Lieut. John Fagan Henslowe Nugent, Major Ivan Maxwell Conway Poole, Major William John Phaelim Preston, Major George Whitehill Ross, Lieut. Charles Arthur Scott, Royal Indian Marine; Major Hubert Hamilton Smith; Captain Robert Sweet, Indian Medical Service; Captain Norman Callender Taylor, Major Walter Edward Wilson Johnson, Lieut.-Colonel Clifford Boardman Winter.

MILITARY CROSS.

Lieut. (Temporary Captain) Harold Arthur Andrews, Captain Percival Henry Havelock Bailey, Captain Montagu Chenevix Baldwin, Captain John Cartwright Brewer, Captain George Eyre Bruce, Seaforth Highlanders (Rosshire Buffs; The Duke of Albany's) Capt. Harry Durie Cloete, Capt. Sydney Baron Coates, Capt. John Douglas Crawford, Capt. Charles Andrew Montague Dunlop, Second-Lieut. David Campbell, Seaforth Highlanders (Rosshire Buffs, Duke of Albany's); Capt. Gerald Edward Collins, Lieut. Edward Henry O'Manney Elkingie Elkington, Subadar-Major Farman Ali Bahadur, Capt. George Lambert Farran, Capt. Desmond Charles Villiers Fitzgerald, Indian Medical Service; Capt. William Cecil Edward Trevan Foxmale, Capt. Frank Dutton Frost; Third Class Sub-Assist. Surgeon Goplinath Agarwal, Indian Subordinate Medical Department; Capt. James Guy Birnie Gordon, Capt. Edward Sladigoss, Indian Medical Service; Capt. David John Greenshields, Capt. William Robert Clavey Griffith, Subadar Gul Akbar Bahadur, Lieut. William Church Stagpoole Hayry Haycraft, Capt. Lewis Macclesfield Heat, Capt. James Hall Hislop, Indian Medical Service; Capt. George Ives, Indian Army Reserve of Officers; Second-Lieut Fredrick William George Keatinge, Indian Army Reserve of Officers; Major Edgar Claude Kensington, Fourth Class Assistant Surgeon John Dougald Malcom Lamond, Indian Subordinate Medical Department; Captain Charles James, Seward Lecornu; Captain (temporary Major) Cecil Julius Hamilton Lyster; Captain Robert Forrester Douglas Mac Gregor, Indian Medical Service; Major Hugh Francis Edward Macmahon, Second-Lieut Robert Mair Indian Army Reserve of Officers. Captain (temporary Major) Jasper Martin, Captain Francis Herbert Maynard, Captain Lionel Henry Morse, Captain Francis Lothian Nicholson, Captain C. Cyril Dupre Noyes, Capt. Robert Bernard Phayre, Lieut. (temporary Capt.) Charles Robert Senhouse Pitman, Indian Army; Capt. Dewan Hakumat Rai, Indian Medical Service; Subadar Ruda Ram, Major Hermann Edward Reinhold, Capt. Hugh Blakiston Renny, third class Assistant-Surgeon James Michael Rodrigues, Indian Subordinate Medical Department; Capt. Harold Kirby Rowntree M.B. Indian Medical Service; Jamadar Tara Singh, Temporary Lieut. Sunder Das Sondhi, Indian Medical Service; Capt. Harry Francis Dundas Stirling, Capt. Arthur Vincent Venables, Indian Army Reserve of Officers; Capt. Frederick Walter Arbuthnot Wells, Second-Lieut. Alexander Francis Wemyes, Indian Army Reserve of Officers; Lieut. Michael Guy Percival Willoughly, Capt. Roger Cochran Wilson.

TO BE MAJOR-GENERAL.

Col. Joseph Cameron Rimington, C.B.

TO BE BREVET-COLONELS.

Lieut.-Col. William Christian Anderson, C.M.G., Lieut.-Col. Edward Herbert Boome, Brevet, Lieut.-Col. Herbert Jose Pierson Browne, Lieut.-Col. Octavius Williams, Lieut.-Col. Charles Henry Davies, D.S.O., Lieut.-Col. Sisley Richard Davidson, Indian Army; Lieut.-Col. Alexander Montagu Spears Elsmie C.M.G., Lieut.-Col. Frederick Charles Rampini Fulton, Lieut.-Col. Orland A. George Gunning, C.M.G., Brevet, Lieut.-Col. Herbert Reginald Hopwood. Lieut.-Col. Henry Arthur Peyton Lindsay, C.M.G., Lieut.-Col. Francis William Pirrie, Lieut.-Col. Charles Rattray, Lieut.-Col. George Sydney Sheppard, C.M.G., Lieut.Col. Lewin Barlow Walton, Lieut.-Col. Leslie Napier Younghusband.

TO BE BREVET-LIEUT.-COLONELS.

Major Percy Langdon Beddy, Major Edmund William Costello, Major Alexander Coburn Edwardes, Major Harold Scott Erskine Franklin, D.S.O., Major Norman Meredith Geoghegan, Major Cecil Maurice Goodbody, D.S.O., Indian Medical Service; Major Henry Horton, D.S.O., Indian Medical Service; Major Walter Stewart Leslie, Major Arthur Lyster Longhurst, Major Neecil Delarue Mears, M.V.O., Major H. S. Hugh Stephenson Woberly, Major Charles Walter Robinson, Major Michael George Dobbie Rowlandson, Major Richard Stukeley St. John; Major Graham Walton, Major Spencer Burton Watson.

TO BE BREVET-MAJORS.

Capt. Richard Lowis Bignell, Capt. George Gilbert Creswick Maclean, Capt. John Cecil Macrae, D.S.O.

SALE OF PICTURE BY QUEEN MARY.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT TO LADY WILLINGDON.

The following letter has been received by Her Excellency Lady Willingdon from Sir Edward Wallington, Private Seretary to her Majesty the Queen.

Buckingham Palace,
30th November, 1916.

My dear Lady Willingdon,

I duly received your cablegram and laid it before the Queen.

Her Majesty desires me to thank you very sincerely for your kind thought in sending her the interesting information with regard to the price fetched by her picture "Love in Mist", at the first day's War Sale at Bombay.

The Queen hopes that the sale may continue to give equally satisfactory results, and her Majesty will be greatly interested to hear the total amount realised.

Yours sincerely,
(Sd.) EDWARD WALLINGTON.

SURAT JAIN VIJAYA PRESS.

PETITION AGAINST FORFEITURE OF SECURITY REJECTED.

Mr. M. K. Kapadia, the proprietor of of the Jain Vijaya Press who we understand, intends shortly to appeal against the order of forfeiture of security, has received the following reply to his petiton to Government:

No. 8253
Judicial Department.
Bombay Castle, 21st December, 1916.

To

Mr. Mulchand Kasandas Kapadia,
Keeper of the Jain Vijaya Printing Press,
Surat.

Memorandum,

In reply to his petition dated the 5th December, 1916, praying that the notice dated the 3rd November, 1916, ordering the forfeiture of his security of Rs. 500 may be treated as a warning and that the forfeited security may be retained in lieu of the fresh security of Rs. 1,500 which he was required to deposit under section 5 of the Indian Press Act. 1910, Mr. Mulchand Kasandas Kapadia is informed that the petition is rejected.

(Sd.) A. F. KIMBERLY,
Under Secretary to Government.

LATE MR. ALI MAHOMED BHIMJI

We regret to announce the death of Mr. Alimahomed Bhimji on Thursday last at Bandra at the age of about 80 He was a Congress veteran. He was one of the first Indian Mussalmans to realise that the welfare of India lay in the co-operation and union of the two great Indian commities—Hindus and Mussulmans. He had travelled extensively—almost over the whole world. He had gone on several missions to England the last of which was to preach against cow-killing. He was a peace-loving man, and had his own ideas how to maintain world-peace. He had lately been in political retirement. In his days of vigour he was a well-known figure on the Congress platform and among the Khoja Mohamedans. He was an effective and popular platform speaker. He leaves behind him a large family of children, grand-children and great-grand-children to bemoan his loss.

ACCIDENT AT POONA.

On Thursday last at 11.30 a.m. a team of horses with a G. S. Wagon belonging to the R.F.A. Kirkee went to the Barrack Masters' Stores to take over furniture etc. While waiting the team of horse took fright and bolted with some Indian drivers in the wagon. In front of the Barrack Master gate the wagon came in contract with a tree and was mashed to atoms. The impact was so great that the Indian drivers were thrown out of the wagon and one of the drivers had his left leg broken.

The noise of the bolting horses attracted the attention of Captain and Miss Todd who live close by. Both were soon on the scene and attended to the wounded Indian driver providing splints and with a puggerie made bandages, procured a stretcher and moved the man on to it, and sent him to the Sassoon Hospital where they knew he would be well cared for.

Miss Todd is a fully trained nurse and Captain Todd holds the First Class First Aid certificate of the St. John Ambulance Association.

A LECTURE BY MR. GANDHI.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 23.

Mr. Gandhi and Mr. Polak are at Allahabad as guests of the Hon. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya. Mr. Gandhi addressed a gathering of students at the Muir College yesterday. They proceed to-morrow to Lucknow with Mr. Malviya to attend the Congress.

STATE MANAGEMENT OF RAILWAYS

SIR KRISHNA G. GUPTA'S OPINION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The opinions of some great Indians in favour of State Management have already appeared in "The Chronicle"; and it is my privilege to place before your readers the opinion of another great and popular Indian —Sir Krishna G. Gupta, K.C.S.I.

In reply to my request for favour of his opinion on the management of Indian railways Sir Krishna Gupta says:—

"I have always been in favour of State Management of Indian railways in preference to Company Management."

The publication of Sir Krishna's opinion will greatly strengthen the demand for State Management.—Yours, etc.

AN INDIAN ONLOOKER.

INDIAN SOCIAL CONFERENCE.

DRAFT RESOLUTIONS.

1. That this Conference places on record its deep sorrow at the death of Pandit Bishan Narayan Dar, the pioneer of sea voyage movement in Oudh, whose high intellectual attainments, fervent patriotism, and earnest advocacy of the cause of social reform will be always gratefully remembered by his countrymen.

2. That this Conference unequivocally condemns the institution of *caste* as it exists in the Hindu community and strongly recommends inter-dining and inter-marriage.

3. That this Conference request the Government to introduce a law to place beyond doubt the *validity of intercaste marriages.*

4. That this Conference is strongly of opinion that both from the point of view of humanity and of national efficiency it is absolutely necessary to raise the status of *depressed classes* and to provide better and ampler opportunities for their advancement, and notes with satisfaction the efforts which are being made in this direction in several parts of the country.

5. That this Conference urges upon the Hindu community the desirability of *admitting people of other faiths* who wish to enter its fold, after such purificatory ceremonies as it may deem fit.

6. That this conference condemns the pernicious custom of *early marriage* and strongly urges the raising of the marriageable age of boys and of girls to 18 and 16 respectively.

7. That this Conference wishes to impress on the community the urgent need of curtailing *extravagant expenditure* at marriage and other ceremonies, and regards the custom of exacting dowries from brides' or bridegrooms' parents as altogether reprehensible.

8. That this Conference is strongly of opinion that the custom of *parada* is physically intellectually and morally pernicious and deems its abolition imperatively necessary.

9. That this Conference deplores that progress of the *education of women* in this country is still far from satisfactory and it strongly urges both upon the Government and the people the need of a bolder and more vigorous policy.

10. That this Conference looks with strong disapproval on the cruel disabilities imposed on *Hindu widows* and declares itself strongly against the prohibition of their remarriage.

11. That this Conference regards with satisfaction the growing practice of *foreign travel*, and is strongly of opinion that in the interest of national efficiency foreign travel should be encouraged and no social disabilities should be imposed on persons who visit foreign countries.

12. That this Conference endorses the resolution passed at the previous conferences in favour of *Temperance and Social Purity.*

CATHOLIC LADIES' ASSOCIATION.

CHRISTMAS ENTERTAINMENTS.

A very enjoyable evening was spent at the Instituto Luso Indiano Hall on Saturday last when the Catholic Ladies' Association held their Christmas Entertainment. The Hall was very tastefully done up for the occasion and there was a large Christmas Tree beautifully decorated with toys, and studded with electric lights. Tea and refreshments having been served, Mrs. D'Monte, the President, and Mrs. B. Pais, the Vice-President were asked to distribute the toys, which they did, to the great delight of the children.

After this Mrs. D'Monte addressed the gathering. She said she was sorry she was not capable of making a long speech but as she had been asked to speak something in behalf of the Association, she would briefly mention what the association had done, since it started about a year and a half ago, and what it intended doing in the future. During this short space of time a circulating library had been established, and a Christmas tree had been held in December last, and a very interesting lecture by the Rev. Father Goodier on "Christian Womanhood." A concert was organized in February in aid of the Women's Branch of the War Relief Fund, and a Dance at the Catholic Gymkhana in November, in aid of the Great War Sale and Fete. She said that any many members of this Association had been on the Catholic Ladies Committee, in connection with the recent War Sale in November and had worked very hard indeed. What the Catholic ladies could do was proved by the fact that the Catholic Ladies' Committee had been able to send to Mr. Jackson the Honorary Secretary of the Great War Sale and Fete Rs. 20,000 as donations collected, 1,228 gifts of various kinds and had sold 3630 Monster Lucky Bag Tickets. The Association also intended to help charitable institutions and deserving women who required pecuniary aid. She was asked by the association to thank Mrs. Amy Coutinho who so kindly sent a large number of sweets and crackers for the occasion.

Mrs. D'Monte also thanked Mr. Mick D'Souza for the very keen interest he had always taken in the welfare of the association and the two social secretaries Miss Marianne Ferreira and Miss Edilda D'Souza for the success of the evening's function.

The Indian driver of a motor car, who was charged with causing grievous hurt to Mr. J. O. Toole, late second officer of the wrecked Zorastrian by driving his car rashly on October 16, has been sentenced to two month's rigorous imprisonment. Mr. O. Toole was crossing from one side of the Strand Road to the other when the car knocked him over and went right over him fracturing his right femoral bone. Magistrate considered the case not one in which leniency should be exercised. There was tendency for motor drivers in Rangoon to prefer to take the risk of an accident rather than slow down where persons they were about to pass had given no indication of being aware of their approach.

KAISER LETTERS.

HIS PASSAGE FROM PEACE TO THE SWORD.

Kaiser William II. is the central figure in the fires of Armageddon, and his part in the coming of it will be a great "human document" of the future. Any lights on that matter have drama, and some are to be found in a volume of memories from the pen of Dr. Boyd Carpenter, now a Canon of Westminster, formerly Bishop of Ripon.

At one time or another he saw a good deal of the Kaiser, they corresponded and in his book Dr. Boyd Carpenter publishes some extracts from the Kaiser's letters. Peace, and the sacredness of keeping it, made a constant topic in them, and the following was written on January 17, 1905:—

It seems to me that the principles laid down in the Christmas Evangile are not well-respected in these years, and that we are still far from peace on earth and good will among men. If one has till now managed to assure peace to one's own country, one must be very thankful to Providence, and pray that no one else may arise to disturb or break it, and to everything in one's power to keep one's own sheep from flying at each other within the fold.

On January 5, 1913, that is to say the year before war broke out, the Kaiser wrote to Dr. Boyd Carpenter in these terms:—

I need not assure you that I am working with the utmost energy to try and secure Peace for the world. The task is arduous, and necessitates patience, as the Powers, though in principle are all agreed to preserve Peace, yet some of them have their back thoughts and clandestine ambitions, not always in harmony with peaceful issue. However that may be, I don't despair, feeling, as I do, that I am working at the bidding of a Higher Power, Who said, "Be ye content with My grace; My power is strong in the weak," and as my work is for the good of mankind.

VISIT TO BERLIN.

In June of 1913 Dr. Boyd Carpenter paid a visit to Berlin, and as usual, was received by the Kaiser:

He was quite cordial, but he spoke with a note which was new to me; it was no longer the note of hope and joyous anticipation; he seemed to me to be apprehensive; he spoke of the dangerous position in which Germany was placed between two Powers, which understood one another, and might prove hostile. When I left him I felt the Emperor was under the influence of a great fear. "He is changed," I said to myself. I was afraid, for I knew that there was no passion so cruel as fear.

Noting that there is a higher and a lower strata in all personalities, he says of the Kaiser:—

In the end the power of the lower vision prevailed; mixed motives and varied influences gave it potency. A mistaken patriotism, mingled with an unworthy jealousy, and driven into action under the pressure of a genuine fear of the growing power of the nations on both flanks, led him to surrender his best principles of action to the unhappy opportunism which was preached, in season and out of season, by a restless military party and by a disloyal and unscrupulous Foreign Office.

Dr. Boyd Carpenter's book bears the title "Further Pages of My Life," and it is published by Williams and Norgate.

THE TOLL OF WAR.

Statistics provided by the Serbian Press Bureau, and quoted by the Central News, estimates that the population of Serbia today is 1,150,000 less than it would have been had times remained normal, says the "Pall Mall Gazette." From this figure must be deducted about 200,000 Serbians who are on the Salonika front, or in Corfu, France, and England, and another 200,000 who are prisoners of war or interned in enemy countries.

These deductions leave a total of 750,000 as representing the minimum losses sustained by Serbia in killed or died through epidemics between 1912 and 1916, during which time Serbia has been almost constantly in a state of war.

In short, war has, during the past four years, wiped out at least a fifth, and probably nearer a fourth of the Serbian people.

BORN IN HANOVER

Mr. Chamberlain said in Parliament on the 15th ultimo that Mr. F. O. Oertel (Public Works Secretary in the Government of Assam) was born in Hanover, had been in India for 38 years, and had renounced his German nationality before he went there. He was appointed to the Public Works Department in 1878. He was naturalised recently, and Mr. Chamberlain was satisfied there were no grounds for dispensing with his services.

Captain Burgoyne: Have you read the police reports?

Mr. Chamberlain: No, sir.

Captain Burgoyne: Will you do so?

Mr. Chamberlain: No, I don't propose to do so. I don't know what the hon. gentleman intends to suggest. It is entirely gratuitous and most unjust.

DO YOU SLEEP WELL?

If you do not sleep well, it's a very good sign that you are not in good physical condition. The probability is that your appetite is also poor. You are tired out, but restless. Whatyou need is something to aid digestion, nourish the blood, and quiet the nerves

Prof. JAMES'

ELECTRO TONIC PEARLS.

are an ideal general tonic for an impoverished system. They stimulate secretions—make your digestion what it ought to be, and increase the quantity and quality of your blood.

Trial package for 2 days' use will be sent on receipt of four annas postal stamps.

Rs. 2-0-0 per bot. of 40 pearls.

Get a bottle today and start the treatment now

ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL Co.

No. 165 (Dept. C 1) Jooma Musjid,

MARKET, BOMBAY.

MAID OF HONOUR'S TALES.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S COURT.

Mrs. Stenart Erskine has rescued from the dustheap Miss Eleanor Stanley's entertaining letters, describing her experiences as a Maid of Honour in the early years of Queen Victoria's Court. Miss Stanley came into contact with those who had personally known William Pitt the younger—"the awkwardest man I ever saw in my life and not particularly well bred," held up as a fearful example of what to avoid before the Maids of Honour. Queen Victoria had just been married when Miss Stanley joined her Court. We gather that her Majesty's ideas of dress were peculiar. At Brighton, going out for a drive before all the smart world, "she had on a blue bonnet and a long warm black satin cloak, rather old and shabby." On a great occasion at Cambridge she wore "a garter-blue satin gown, pink crepe bonnet trimmed with lilies of the valley, and a small, square black Indian shawl, worked in yellow, having travelled in an old tartan satin and yellow bonnet."

The Prince Consort at times habited himself even more remarkably. At Osborne he appeared in a coat (shooting jacket rather) the colour of curl-papers, trousers the colour of whitey-brown paper, and boots of a dirty white shade with little black tips—no waistcoat and a straw hat. His blue riband did duty for a waistcoat.

As a shot he was not distinguished.

He said they saw thirty woodcock . . . and he himself fired at ten and only killed one, the only one they got; and even that was disputed, as the whole of the eight gentlemen fired at it, and it did not seem clear that all the eight did not hit it. . . Turner was horrified at the bad shooting of the party, as he confided to Lord Anson.

WHICH IS THE GARTER LEG?

The infelicities of foreign visitors afforded the Court no little diversion. King Victor Emmanuel, the great liberator of Italy and grandfather of the present Italian King, "when he had to put out his leg for the Garter to be buckled on, stuck out first one and then the other, and at last said to the Queen in his loud, short voice, 'Laquelle?' (Which?) She nearly let fall the Garter for laughing." His "tip" to the royal servants of £1,000 was thought "immense."

From comedy to tragedy is the lot of human life. There is a deeply touching account of the Queen in the first moment of her great bereavement from the Duchess of Athole:

She met the Queen at the door of the Prince's room. Turning back and throwing herself with both her arms extended on the corpse as it lay, not above ten minutes dead, on the bed, she almost screamed: "Oh! duchess! He is dead! He is dead! Oh! Albert!" and gave way to a fearful paroxysm of agony. . . . The Queen remained nearly two hours in the room . . . but was at last persuaded to go . . . calling along the passage . . . as she went: "Oh! Albert! Albert! Are you gone?"

Miss Stanley tells us that after this "P. (rince) of Wales (the late King Edward) came in, knelt down before her and put his arms round her and said: 'I will be a good son to you, mother; I will become everything you wish'; and she kissed him, crying."

THE SONGS AT THE FRONT.

From time to time, writes the London correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian," I have noted the changing characters of the songs sung by our army in France. "Tipperary" (which will remain in history as a vocal expression of Lord Kitchener's far-sighted view of the duration of the war) and the other music-hall songs wrenched from the music-halls for the battlefield gave place to the parody songs, first about the food, especially jam (the parody of the "Soldiers' Chorus" in "Faust" beginning "Ev'ry soldier lives on jam" is the best of these), and then the parodies of hymns, of which "We are the ragtime army," sung to the tune of "The Church's one foundation," was most popular. Then there was the "Double-double," where the Salvation Army's version of a music-hall song was changed again into something new and profane, as in "The Bells of Hell go Ting-a-ling-a-ling." The new song that officers are bringing home from the front is also an adaptation of an old one, but in character it is milder and wittier and more possible for home consumption. "Old King Cole" is the favourite. It is a round in which almost any number can take part.

"THE BOYS OF THE NEW ARMY."

This song, which is a favourite in billets and messes, begins—

Old King Cole was a merry old soul,
And a merry old soul was he,
He called for his pipe and he called for his bowl,
And he called for his privates three,
Now every private had a great thirst,
And a very great thirst had he—
"Beer, beer, beer, beer, beer," said the privates,
"Merry, merry boys are we.
"For none there are that can compare
"With the boys of the new army."

The next verse deals with the sergeants, the next the subalterns, and on till it rises to the colonels, and in the introductory lines the ruling characteristic of each rank is indicated as—

Now every colonel knew hang all,
And very hang all knew he.
Chorus—
"What do we do next?" said the colonel,
"Blank, blank, blank, blank, blank," said the major,
"Please may I have a year's leave?" said the captain,
"We do all the work," said the subaltern,
"Right about turn, quick march," said the sergeant,
"Beer, beer, beer, beer, beer," said the privates,
"Merry, merry boys are we.
"For none there are that can compare
"With the boys of the new army."

The text also explains that "Every major had a great swear," and "Every captain had a great cheek," and how "Every subaltern had a great grouse," and so on. I am told that the effect of the whole, especially when the "Merry, merry lads" joins the singers unanimously together, is very striking.

GLADSTONE AS ORATOR.

LORD BRYCE ON HIS GREAT SPEECHES.

Messrs. Methuen and Co. have just published "Gladstone's Speeches," being a "descriptive index and bibliography," compiled by Mr. Tilney Bassett, under the authority of the Gladstone Trustees. It has a preface by Lord Bryce, and it gives 14 of Gladstone's most notable speeches. These, it is understood, were selected by Lord Morley, Gladstone's biographer and close friend. Nobody else is so qualified to name the Grand Old Man's greatest speeches, estimating them on one ground and another, and here is the list.

Lord Palmerston's Foreign Policy, June 27, 1850.
Speech on Disraeli's Budget, December 16, 1852.
The First Budget, April 18, 1853.
The Commercial Treaty, February 10, 1860.
Taxation of Charities, May 4, 1863.
The Reform Bill of 1866, April 27, 1866.
Irish Church Bill, March 23, 1869.
Administrative Economy, Blackheath, October, 1871.
Irish University Bill, February 13, 1873.
The Eastern Question, May 7, 1877.
The Treaty of Berlin, July 30, 1878.
Opening of Midlothian Campaign, November 25, 1879.
The Oaths Bill, April 26, 1883.
The First Home Rule Bill, April 8, 1886.

THE MAN OF QUALITY.

In Lord Bryce's judgment those chosen speeches very well illustrate three of the "rare and admirable qualities" which placed on Gladstone the "stamp of true greatness":

They are marked by a singular absence of bitterness. Indignation there often is—burning indignation at injustice, falsehood, or cruelty—but no personal acrimony, no note of malignity or vindictiveness.

These speeches—indeed all his greater speeches—also show that vast store not only of knowledge but of political thought which belonged to him. One feels that his eye ranges over an immense landscape and gathers ideas from the most remote and diverse quarters to apply it to the solution of the problem in hand.

And, thirdly, these speeches bear witness to the habitual elevation of his mind. His arguments may be sometimes fine-drawn or over-subtle. They are never petty or niggling.

But, of course, printed speeches, as Lord Bryce remarks, can convey no due impression of Gladstone's oratorical gifts or of his charm of delivery:

The voice is lost, and his was rich, sonorous and exquisitely modulated in its tones. The aspect of the speaker is lost, with the grace and variety of his gesture and the flashing glance of his eye. And it was only in watching him as he spoke that one received a due impression of the easy power he showed in dealing with any interruption that came from the audience, or in following up on the spur of the moment some line of argument suggested by expressions of assent or dissent.

Lord Bryce thinks, in fact, that some of Gladstone's short speeches, those delivered in debate without any previous thought, were amongst his most powerful utterances. "There was a fire, a passion, a concentrated energy of diction in these extempore outbursts which roused his followers and cowed his opponents as the set speeches hardly could." But when it came to a set speech "no one had less need for preparation."

SWIFT TO ELOQUENCE.

In illustration of that Lord Bryce gives us this anecdote:

I remember how, on the afternoon of May 7, 1877, I called on him at his house in Harley-street (by his request) between three and four in the afternoon, and found him just sitting down to put together, as he told me, a few notes for a speech—it proved to be a long and very striking speech—which he delivered a little later in the House of Commons on the Eastern Question. He asked me about some facts as to which he was imperfectly informed, talked about the subject generally in a leisurely way, and cannot have had, between the time when he again turned to his notes and his departure for Westminster, more than half an hour for the composition of one of the most brilliant and impressive deliverances of his whole career.

Gladstone's generosity to opponents was proverbial, for in that as in other things he was a Rupert of debate. "No man ever inflicted fewer wounds in controversy" is Lord Bryce's tribute, and he gives an instance. One of Gladstone's own supporters had moved a hostile amendment in the debate of June 1866 which destroyed his Reform Bill of that year:

While he was replying, a friend behind put in his hand a slip of paper reminding him of an incident in the career of the mover which might have been used damagingly against him. Mr. Gladstone looked at it, but went on steadily with his speech. When he had sat down he turned round to his friend and said, "I thought several times over the note you gave me, but concluded it would be rather hard upon —— to refer to the incident, though it could easily have been brought in."

When Gladstone was a child of two Canning visited his father's house. It was then he delivered what he afterwards humorously spoke of as his first speech, though the effort was limited to the words, "Ladies and gentlemen." Now we are given a bibliography of his oratory from the time he entered the House of Commons until his death—1833-1898—and it becomes a national possession.

R. S. UNANI'S SPECIFIC.

This medicine is an invaluable specific. It always burning in the urethra and cures long-standing cases of a well-known disease of that organ in three days. I invite the attention of those who require this sort of Medicine, to give me a trial and judge for themselves of the value of this Medicine. (Price—1 Rupee.)

R. S. UNANI'S TONIC PILLS.

These pills cure debility and exhaustion originating in any cause and restore the vigour of manhood, renovate memory, remove weakness and impart inexhaustible strength to the body, sharpen the vision, bestow sound sleep, purify the blood, restore lost digestive powers, create a healthy appetite, remove constipation, sustain juvenescence, and completely re-invigorate the vital powers.

In fact these pills are the only specific for curing physical, intellectual, and nervous debility. Our pills can be used by men, women and youth alike without any restriction whatsoever. (Price—1 Rupee.)

DR. REHMTOOLLA SULEMANJEE.

Corner of Grant Road, Play House, Bombay.

Nervous & Sleepless

Take 2 Tablets at Bedtime and you will Sleep Soundly and Wake Fresh and Vigorous.

When you feel gloomy and depressed and cannot sleep, suspect your nerves. When you shrink from company and would rather be alone you are losing confidence in yourself, and that can only mean weak nerves. But take Dr. Cassell's Tablets for such condition and you will be astonished at the results, astonished at the bright new health you will gain, at the splendid vigour and vitality they will give you.

Lady Charlotte Briggs, the famous Authoress, writes:—"Lady Briggs presents her compliments to Dr. Cassell's Medicine Company, and will be glad of another half-dozen packets of their Tablets, which she has much pleasure in stating are most efficacious in removing the distressing results of overwork, over-worry, or nervousness."

Dr. Cassell's Tablets are prepared from purest selected ingredients, of proved restorative power; their incomparable efficacy has made them the most popular remedy in the world for

Nervous Breakdown	**Nervous Debility**	**Stomach Disorders**
Nerve Paralysis	**Sleeplessness**	**Wasting Diseases**
Infantile Paralysis	**Anæmia**	**Vital Exhaustion**
Neurasthenia	**Kidney Weakness**	**General Debility**

and as a protection against Malaria, Dysentery, and infectious complaints.

Ask for Dr. Cassell's Tablets and take no substitute. Sold by Chemists and Bazaars in all parts of India, at As. 14 and Rs. 2.2, the larger size being the more economical.

Sole Proprietors:—Dr. Cassell's Co., Ltd., Manchester, Eng.

Dr. Cassell's Tablets

Britain's Greatest Remedy

Free Sample. Send 2 Annas in stamps for postage and packing to J. Murray and Co., Ltd., P.O. Box 305, Bombay, and you will receive a generous free sample.

VINGO STEEL

Write to us for Prices etc.

HEPTOOLA SALEBHOY & Co

327, ABDUL REHMAN STREET, BOMBAY.

KEEP EXTENSIVE STOCK OF STEEPLE-CHASER BRAND FILES, SAWS, HIGH SPEED STEEL TWIST DRILLS, AND HIGH GRADE TOOL STEELS, ETC.

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP

of Hypophosphite of Lime

FOR BRONCHITIS, STUBBORN COUGHS,

FOR CATARRH, WEAK LUNGS, CONSUMPTION

Paris, 8, r. Vivienne and at all Chemists

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS

ESTD. 1877.

RAMJI BHAGWAN & BROS.,

GOLDSMITHS AND JEWELLERS,

209, SHAIK MEMON St., BOMBAY.

TELEPHONE No. 674. TELEGRAMS:—MUFFOHAIN.

The "Madelaine"

Semi-Rimless Pince-Nez.

The embodiment of elegance with efficiency.

No screws to come loose.
No rivets to crack lenses.

THE "MADELAINE" combines all the advantages of actual rimless without their disadvantages.

The "MADELAINE" is *rimmed* with an invisible white metal band, sunk in the edge of the lens. This is so thin that it does not project, and its colour and finish are such as to blend with the glass, looking exactly like the polished edge of a rimless lens.

If the "MADELAINE" is accidentally dropped, the metal edging will often prevent breakage. Extreme lightness renders them wonderfully easy in wear.

LAWRENCE & MAYO,

OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS

to the Principal Ophthalmic Surgeons in the East.

No. 44, HORNBY ROAD

(Macmillan Buildings), **BOMBAY.**

Telephone No. 1827.

Also at Cairo, Delhi, Calcutta, Simla, Madras, Lucknow, Rangoon.

HEAD OFFICE: 19, NEW OXFORD ST., LONDON.

THE DILEMMA OF ASIA.

HOW IT IS REGARDED BY RABINDRA. NATH TAGORE.

"The fact is that we Asiatics are on the horns of dilemma. Tagore has only expressed it in his own beautiful, forceful language and in his own manner, and of that we may be proud. Yet the dilemma remains unsolved, and the march of events in Japan holds out no promise of a solution which will be after the hearts of Asiatics. A good many thoughtful Asiatics feel that we must either accept the whole or reject it at our peril. There is no halfway! It is sad if it is so. It is unfortunate. It is a calamity. Yet that seems to be the end to which the finger of inexorable fate seems to point."

So writes Mr. Lajpat Rai in the New York *Independent*. Mr. Lajpat Rai proceeds:—Rabindranath Tagore, the great Indian poet and writer, is on a visit to United States. En route he made a short stay in Japan and delivered a few speeches in the different parts of the country. These speeches have a value of their own in so far as they represent the state of mind of a great Asiatic amid surroundings which threaten a complete transformation of the continent which has from time immemorial been the birth-place, as well as the nursery, of the great religions of the world.

Modern economic conditions have a levelling tendency which makes short business of all that mysticism and transcendentalism for which Asia has so far been famous. Mysticism as such has no place in modern life except as a source of recreation and entertainment in week-ends; or as a subject which supplies as facinating change to the worn-out soul of the modern man

WHAT IS TAGORE?

Yet the very success of Tagore's writings and his popularty show that the seeker after mystery in man is not dead. Here a question may be asked about Tagore. Is he a mystic, a yogi, or a reformer? He is a great poet and writer without doubt. But is he a mystic? I know Tagore will very much like to be called a 'yogi,' but the word 'mystic' in the ordinary language of the man in the street has associations which Tagore will most probably repudiate. But leaving aside the popular connotation of the word 'mystic,' is not every great poet a kind of mystic as well as a yogi? Shakespeare, Milton, Shelley, Longfellow, Wordsworth, Goethe, Schiller, had they not each and all something of a mystic in their make? Yes, probably they had, but their mysticism was at best subdued. That, however, is not the case with Oriental poets. Omar Khyyam, Hafiz, Jalal Uddin Rume, Shamas Tabrez, Valmika, Kali Dassa Bhavabhuti, Tulsi Dass were all great poets, but the mystic in them was predominant.

TAGORIS MESSAGE TO THE EAST.

The Asiatic loves mysticism and revels in mystic poetry. Mysticism is in the air there. There is, however, such a store of it, handed down from generations, superbly expressed, that a newcomer in the field has generally to wait for more than his lifetime to be fully appreciated and become widely popular.

I do not mean that Tagore is not appreciated in his own country. But what I do mean is that the quality of Tagore's poetry which impresses the modern Indian is different from what enthralls the American.

It is his capacity to speak to us of things which we have learnt to associate with the Occident, in Oriental garb, which appeals to us. He makes us feel proud of our past. He professes to show us the way to absorb what is best in the new world, without losing what is valuable and priceless in the old.

For more than a generation we had been taught that there was nothing valuable in our past; that at best we were a nation of dreamers, given to analysing things and living in an atmosphere of unreality; that exposed to the searchlight of the modern West we were doomed.

Then rose a school of writers, teachers, and preachers, of whom Tagore is one, that rebuked us for our faint-heartedness for our even doubting the greatness and the wisdom of our past. They sang to us not only of our past greatness but also gave utterance to our hopes and aspirations for the future, in song and poetry They raised our sprits by constant, touching, and pahetic appeals to our manhood and our sense of self-respect. Their very lamentations were exhortations. They had hidden in them tounges of fire. They spoke in the language of religion and of yoga. They composed mystic strains, but everything they said, every line they wrote, every song they composed, had a double meaning.

No Indian ever felt any doubt about their meaning. The masses and the classes both understood what was meant, nay even what was not meant. As poetry, as literature, perhaps they were not to be compared with the productions of the old masters. Perhaps that may be due only to prejudice or to that halo which always surrounds the past.

NEW CONFIDENCE IN THE EAST.

Be it as it may, however the quality in the writing of Tagore and others of his class, which hold the Indian mind, is their confidence in the capacity of the East to hold up the torch of light to the West in things which really matter to mankind, more than the thousand and one discoveries of the modern sciences, which have added so much to the comfort, the pleasure and the force of life.

The popular mind of Asia is enthralled by this confidence; the knowing mind of the West finds the change wholesome, entertaining, and even arresting; yet the thoughtful among the Asiatics feel that when the utterances of men like Tagore are subjected to careful study and searching analyses, they exhibit a great uneasiness and a fear for the future of Asia which seems to haunt them, day and night, in moments of occupation as well as leisure, in the hustle of life as well as in retiremenet

JAPAN AND THE FUTURE.

It is this uneasiness and fear which found expression in the speeches that Tagore made in Japan, London, and the manufacturing centres of Europe. He was sorry, he was pained and disappointed. He uttered a cry in which is mingled the sense of disappointment and fear, with a hope that all is not yet lost.

"'Japan, the child of the ancient East, has', says Tagore, 'fearlessly claimed all the gifts of the modern age for herself. This it is which has given heart to Asia . . . Japan has taught us that we must learn the watchword of the age in which we live, and answer must be given to the sentinel of time if we are to escape annihilation.'

The question that naturally arises is, how can we reconcile this 'must' with the 'will' of our desires; how to borrow and not to borrow; how to become West and yet remain East; how to take all that is valuable, helpful, vital in the West and yet keep out what is inhuman, soulless, petty and brutal. Can we eat the chicken and also preserve its life?

Tagore thinks Japan can. Addressing the Japanese he says:—

'Of all countries in Asia, here in Japan you have the freedom to use the material you have gathered from the West according to your genius and your need. You are fortunately not hampered from the outside. (Are they not?) Therefore, your responsibility is all the greater, for *in your voice Asia shall answer the questions that Europe has submitted to the conference of man.* (The italics are by Tagore himself.) In your land the experiments will be carried on by which the East will change the aspects of the modern civilisation, infusing life in it where it is a machine, substituting human heart for cold expediency, not caring so much for power and success as for harmonious and living growth, for health and beauty.'

All Asia will say 'Amen.' But is it possible? asks Lajpat Rai. "Is it probable? Is it likely? So far the evidence supported by Japan, nay, even on a short scale by Calcutta (the home of Tagore) and Bombay, by Shanghai and Hong-kong, does not justify our building any hopes for the realisation of these wishes."

INDIA'S POST-WAR TRADE PROBLEMS.

What the position of India will be under the scheme formulated by the Paris Economic Resolutions has often been asked, and some light is now thrown on this point by the announcement that the Secretary of State for India has authorised the India Committee of the Imperial Institute to inquire into and report on the possibilities of further extending the industrial and commercial utilisation of Indian raw materials in Great Britain and elsewhere in the Empire. Before the war, during the year 1913-14, India exported £17,600,000 of its products to Germany and £6,700,000 to Austria-Hungary. The question therefore arises, Can this £24,000,000 of Indian products be absorbed by the British Empire and its present Allies in order that no part of it shall be allowed to reach present enemy countries? The report of the new Committee willl be of particular interest when the fiscal policy of the Empire and its Allies comes to be practically applied. The nature of the commodities exported from India to Germany will, of course, have an important bearing on the problem. Thus we find that in 1913-14 Germany imported from India raw and manufactured jute to the value of £4,500,000; rice, £2,096,000; lac, £183,000; linseed, 537,000; rapeseed, £651,000; sesame seed, £271,000; copra, £658,000; mowra seed, £310,000; and raw hides, £2,044,000. Germany, of course, exported to India a considerable quantity of manufactured goods—in 1913-14, £8,400,000 worth—but it is evident, after two years of war, that India can manage to do without them.

EVENING DRESS AT THE THEATRE.

The official prohibition of evening dress in the subsidised theatres of Paris is one more sign of the disapproval of display in war time which prevails there, writes the London correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian." We are not likely to have sumptuary laws of that kind here. The war has broken down the tyranny of evening dress in the London theatres to a surprising extent already. In the first year of the war evening dress became scarce even in the stalls, but recently there have been signs of the partial reassertion of an old habit. No other manager has followed Mr. Gerald Du Maurier's lead at Wyndham's in printing on the programmes "Evening dress is optional, but not fashionable." Custom varies greatly according to the theatre; in one or two theatres few people have ever been so bold as to sit in the stalls in ordinary clothes.

Still, it is now fairly well established that you need not dress for the theatre, and tweeds have been seen without a sensation in the stalls of some extremely well-attired theatres. The breakdown of the convention has been generally welcomed. Most people work longer at their offices in wartime, and have less time to go home to dress, and nowadays by no means all buyers of expensive seats dress for dinner at home and go straight to the theatre—the custom, supposed or real, on which the dress convention was based.

In candour, it cannot be said that women dress more plainly for theatre-going than before the war. Of course most of the men who would be in evening dress in normal times now wear khaki, which is full dress anywhere.

In a big motor race for the Harkness Trophy on the Sheepshed Bay Speedway, Johnny Aitken drove a Peugot racer 100 miles in 53min. 37.65sec., which is within seven seconds of the world's record. He had to retire once to change a tyre, and that occupied 40sec.

XMAS & NEW YEAR SWEETS

HALWA BOOKS & ALBUMS

CARD & CAKES

DECORATED MESUR

BASKETS & PLATES

VISIT OUR GRANT ROAD SHOWROOMS

GOVINDJI VASANJI

GRANT ROAD AND CHEERA BAZAAR

BOMBAY.

TELE. NO. 1656. TELEGRAMS: "SWEETMEAT."

GENTLEMEN'S TROPICAL WEAR.

W Combine Moderation in Prices,
Perfect Fit, Latest Styles in Tailoring.

Latest Fashion Details.
Experienced Cutter and Tailors Employed.

We invite attention to our Establishment business of Gentlemen's complete Outfitters.
The Stock includes everything that is new for Gentlemen's wear and is always up-to-date.

THE NEW BOMBAY TAILORING Co.,
NO. 293, HORNBY ROAD,
Opposite Messrs. WHITEAWAY LAIDLAW & Co.
FORT, BOMBAY.

FARM AND GARDEN IMPLEMENTS.

Double and Single Wheel Hoe for small family vegetable gardens and for cultivation on a small scale. Plants and cultivates four times the acreage that could be done otherwise.

Bullock-Hoes (the latest of their kind) complete with plates, shovels, hoes, etc., fitted on strong expanding frames for heavy field work.

Sugarcane Mills of exceptionally Heavy Built, Scrapers, Pumps, Oil Engines etc., always in stock for immediate delivery.

CLUBWALLA & CO., LD.
STOVE DEPOT)
50, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

(Registered under the Indian Companies' Act VI of 1882 on 21st December).
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... Rs. 30,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... Rs. 15,00,000
CURRENT ACCOUNTS: 3 per cent. per annum allowed on daily balance over Rs. 500 from January to June and 2½ per cent perannum from July to December.
DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods. Rates on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS allowed on approved securities at favourable rates.
Purchase and Sale of securities at best rates available effected WITHOUT COMMISSION.
DETAILED Rules and further particulars on application.
AUDITORS: Messrs. A. F. FERGUSON & Co., Chartered Accountants, act as weekly Auditors of the Bank.
5 per cent. Exchequer Bonds are brought and sold by the Bank.
HEAD OFFICE:
Allice Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
S. N. POCHKHANAWALA, Manager.

Result of the War

Will never be more interesting than what a prospectus of the India Provident Company Ltd., the Safest and Cheapest House for Life and Marriage Assurances, will be to you Because it will tell you how you can get your life insured on a monthly premium of Re. 1 only to get up to Rs. 500. Possesses Govt. Securities. Claims paid over Rs. 1,00,000.

WANTED agents also on most liberal terms. Earnest workers earning Rs. 50 to Rs. 100 a month working at leisure hours only.

For particulars apply at once, mentioning this paper, to the Secretary, 29, Grey St., Calcutta.

IN INDIA
IN BURMA
IN CEYLON
IN STRAITS

ATANK NIGRAH PILLS 32 at a Re. 1.

IS A HOUSE-HOLD WORD WHEN IN NEED OF A TONIC TRAY.

XMAS SEASON

is fast approaching nigh.

Then why lose time? Come early and inspect our magnificent STOCK OF NOVELTIES and a variety of DAINTY FANCY ARTICLES.

Tarachand Pursram,

—THE PREMIER JEWELLER OF INDIA—

63, Medows Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

COMBINATION BEDSTEADS.

A large consignment of Three-Part Combination Bedsteads has arrived by last Mail which is just unpacked and open for disposal at moderate prices.

Besides the above we hold an enormous stock of **FANCY GOODS, PRESENTATION ARTICLES, TOYS, DOLLS, GAMES, GIFTS,** which are cut so fine prices that they will suit each and every pocket.

Customers are cordially invited to inspec same.

ENGLISH TRADING COMPANY,

315, HORNBY ROAD, FORT.

AWARDED MEDALS AT

Bombay, Benares, and Bhownagar Industrial Exhibitions.

DRIED FRUITS AND NUTS IN PRESENTATION BOXES AND TINS, FOR

X'MAS.

We have received fresh consignment of Spanish Figs, Malaga raisins, Chinoy Oonaf, Walnuts, Almonds, Pistechu-nuts, Apricots, Currants Raisins, and Dried Fruits of all kinds, in fancy Boxes and Tins.

TEA, COFFEE, SUGAR, SAFFRON, Cardamom, all sorts of spices, &c.

The above will be supplied at Bunder rates to wholesale dealers, and Hotels, Steamer Contractors, and Commission Agents.

Upcountry orders will receive careful attention.

RATANSI KORJI & Co.,

No. 95, OLD MARKET—NEAR JUMMA MASJID,

Tel. 2945. **BOMBAY.** Teleg. Brazilnut.

K. WADIA, Diamond Merchant,

PURE GEMS, MODERATE RATES, FRENCH MELLEGRAIN SETTING.

PLATINUM AND GOLD ART WORK, GRANT ROAD.

[Est. 1895.]

DIAMOND MERCHANTS

Telephone 2236

SURAJMAL LALUBHAI & Co.

Telegrams 'Calmness.'

Opp. KALBADEVI

POST, BOMBAY.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Select stock of Diamonds, Pearls, Emeralds, Rubies, Sapphires, etc. an all kinds of Jewellery, such as Necklaces, Bracelets, Pins, Earrings, Pendant Brooch, etc.

In serving our customers we make it a point to afford prompt as well as accurate service.

CASUALTY LIST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 14.

KILLED.

Second-Lieut R H J W Ridgway, Gloucesters.
Capt T A Tillard, Yeomanry.
Second-Lieut H W Voller, Gloucesters.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING, NOW KILLED.

Lieut H B Wilcock, Essex.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED WOUNDED NOW DIED OF WOUNDS.

Captain E W Shaw, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut E L Townsend, Londons.

ACCIDENTALLY KILLED.

Second-Lieut A Isheswood, Northumberlands.

WOUNDED.

Lieut J N Balme, Hon Art Company.
Major H Campbell, Londons.
Seconde-Lieut E R Cox, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut W Dancey, Garrison Art.
Second-Lieut J H Dunningahm, Engineers.
Second-Lieut C R M Fry, Sussex.
Second-Lieut J McKinstry, Irish Rifles.
Lieut R E W Sandall, Lincolns.
Second-Lieut E J Seddon, Northamptons.
Second-Lieut J H Tyson, Feld Art.
Major H P Williams-Freeman, Warwicks.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED WOUNDED, NOW NOT WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut A M Wylie, Engineers.

MISSING.

Second-Lieut D S Johnson, Cyclist Company.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING, NOW WOUNDED PRISONER OF WAR.

Lieut D Stewart, Garrison Art.

LONDON, Dec. 15.

KILLED.

Second-Lieut J T Halstead, North Lancs.
Second-Lieut S MacKenzie, Seaforths.

WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut R M Broadfoot, Highland L I
Second-Lieut G A Brooke, Machine Gun.
Second-Lieut C S Chettoe, East Surreys.
Lieut J C Ludlow, Inniskillings.
Captain J D MacCormack, Medicals.
Lieut-Colonel T G Mathias, Welsh Regt.
Second-Lieut J C Mirfin, York and Lancs.
Lieut G V H Parsons, Field Art.
Second-Lieut P Robertson, Camerons.
Captain F C Slater, Lancashire Fus.
Second-Lieut J R G Smith, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut S Swindells, Border Regt.
Second-Lieut J H B Will, Royal Scots.
Second-Lieut I Williams, Welsh Regt.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED WOUNDED, NOW WOUNDED MISSING.

Captain W C Woollett, Yorkshire L I.

KILLED.

Second-Lieut C E Morgan, Flying Corps.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING, NOW KILLED.

Lieut-Colonel C E Goff, Liverpools.

PREVIOUSLY UNOFFICIALLY NOW OFFICIALLY KILLED.

Second-Lieut R Barton, Flying Corps.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut S F Gabb, Machine Gun,
Captain D K Garnier, Gloucesters.
Captain S P Thornton, Leicesters.

PREVIOUNSLY REPORTED WOUNDED, NOW DIED OF WOUNDS.

Lieut K Debenham, Highland L I.

DIED.

Lieut W F F Venner, Hampshires.

WOUNDED.

Captain R G W Bewicke-Copley, Rifle Corps.
Captain J C Fillery, Field Art.
Captain W E L Griffiths, Gloucesters.
Second-Lieut E P Hall, Leinsters.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING, NOW DIED AS PRISONER.

Second-Lieut M M Mowat, Flying Corps.

PREVIOUSLY REPETED MISSING, NOW PRISONERS.

Second-Lieut W C Bolton, Lanc Fus.
Second-Lieut A R Crisp, Flying Corps.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED PRISONER, NOW WOUNDED PRISONER.

Second-Lieut V Bowring, South Lancs.

LODON, Dec. 18.

NAVAL CASUALTIES.

KILLED.

Lieut N Alfred, Headley, Reserve.

DIED.

Commander Edward S Currey, Navy.

ACCIDENTALLY INJURED.

Flight-Lieut Ralph H Collett, Naval Division.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Sub-Lieut Leslie G Black.

WOUNDED, REMAINED ON DUTY.

Lieut Edward V Ellis.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING, NOW KILLED.

Sub-Lieut Eustace M Aron.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED WOUNDED, NOW WOUNDED MISSING.

Sub-Lieut Roland J Gee, Reginald J Apthorp, 60th Volunteer Reserve.

OFFICIAL CORRECTION, IN RANK.

KILLED.

Captain Edward Bastin, Marines.

LONDON, Dec. 16.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING, NOW KILLED.

Second-Lieut R Middleton, West Yorks.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING BELIEVED.

KILLED, NOW KILLED.

Second-Lieut G Penny, West Yorks.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Brigadier-General G Bull.

WOUNDED.

Captain A E Burnett, Scottish Borderers.
Lieut C J Comins, Field Art.
Second-Lieut S Major, Buffs.
Second-Lieut W F Rycroft, Garrison Art.
Second-Lieut C E Wires, Field Art.
Captain F G Worlock, Londons.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED WOUNDED MISSING, NOW WOUNDED MISSING BELIEVED KILLED.

Lieut M L Pearce, Sussex.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING, NOW MISSING BELIEVED KILLED.

Second-Lieut R H O'N Dawe, Devons.
Second-Lieut T T Norrish, Devons.

MISSING.

Second-Lieut P E Tyson, Welsh Regt.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING, NOW WOUNDED PRISONER.

Second-Lieut J S Haydon, Hampshires.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING, NOW PRISONERS.

Second-Lieut K M Dingley, Suffolks.
Second-Lieut P F Heppell, Field Art.
Second-Lieut H L Morgan, Border Regt.
Lieut G H Nicholson, Flying Corps.
Second B W A Ordish, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut R Watts, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut W T Wilcox, West Yorks.

LONDON, Dec. 17.

KILLED.

Second-Lieut S T Baron, Gloucesters.
Lieut L W Read, Essex.
Major A A Torrens, Artillery.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING, NOW REPORTED KILLED.

Second-Lieut S B Coghill, Inniskillings.
Lieut J A Mann, Scottish Rifles.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

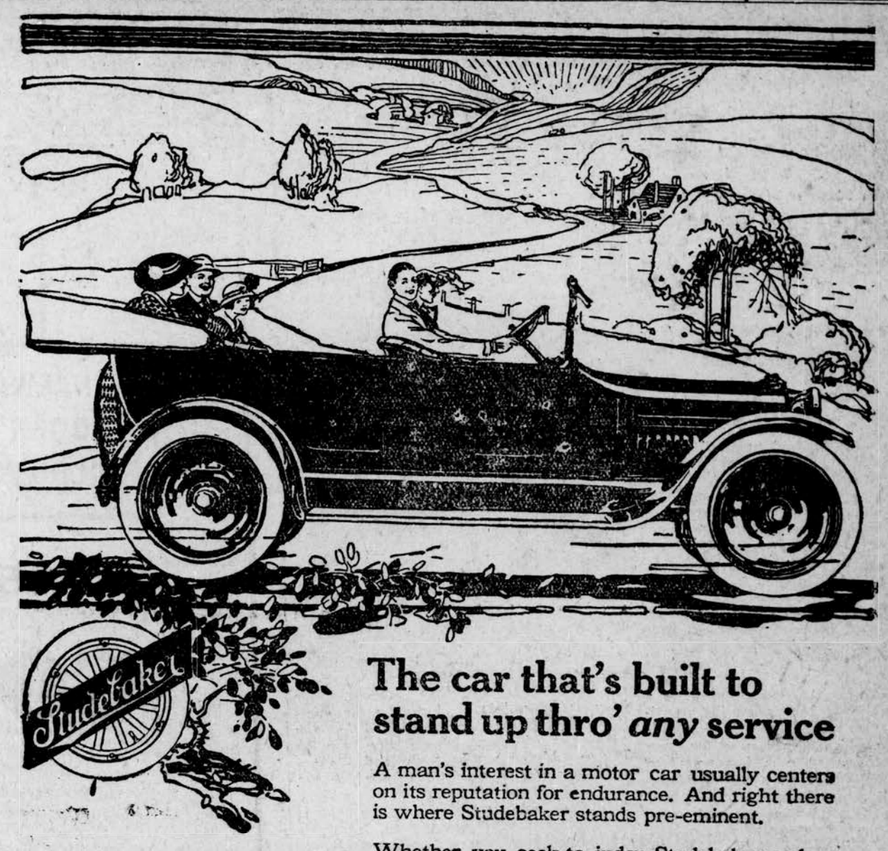
Captain E Rogers, Engineers.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED WOUNDED, NOW REPORTED DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut E K Head, York and Lancs.

WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut A E Bishop, Artillery.
Second-Lieut W N Collins, Seaforths.
Second-Lieut E G L W Gilchrist, Lancers.
Captain E O Grenfell, Artillery.
Second-Lieut R M Montgomery, Artillery.
Lieut E S L Ostler, Artillery.



The car that's built to stand up thro' *any* service

A man's interest in a motor car usually centers on its reputation for endurance. And right there is where Studebaker stands pre-eminent.

Whether you seek to judge Studebaker endurance as it applies to the life of the car or its ability to overcome road conditions of the worst kind, the result will be the same—Studebaker supremacy.

The Studebaker car has proved its endurance many times over right here in

We know there are some who as yet have not seen the wonderful qualities of the Studebaker demonstrated, and we are ready to give such demonstrations whenever called upon to do so.

Four Cylinder 7-Passenger Touring Car Rs. 4,750

Six Cylinder 7-Passenger Touring Car Rs. 5.500

Sole Agents:—
THE FRENCH MOTOR CAR & ELECTRIC COMPANY LTD.
(Incorporated in Belgium)
BOMBAY—CALCUTTA.
Telephone: "1717." Telegrams: "Diamoto."

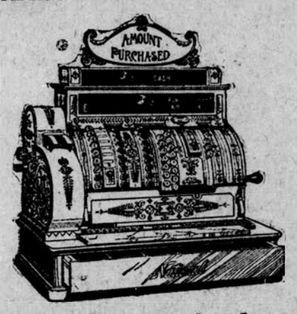
MR. MERCHANT!

Look at the lead pencils used in your Stores. The worn erasers mean that mistakes have been made. Mistakes cost you money.

Please remember— What this end writes

Why not remove the opportunity to make mistakes and take temptation of all kinds away from your employees ?

A NATIONAL CASH REGISTER will do it for you.



More than 1,600,000 Merchants of the world are our satisfied users. Think what that means!

Investigate! It will pay you more than anything else you can do. The simplest way is to call and see our various CASH REGISTERS in actual operation.

THE NATIONAL CASH REGISTER Co.,

DALAL STREET,
BOMBAY.

General Agent for India :—Mr. P. MUNCHERJI.

The IRON CLAW by ARTHUR STRINGER

AUTHOR OF
"THE OCCASIONAL OFFENDER,"
"THE WIRE TAPPERS,"
"GUN RUNNERS," Etc.
Novelized from
The Pathe Photo Play of the Same Name.

SYNOPSIS.

On Windward Island Palidori intrigues Mrs. Golden into an appearance of evil which causes Golden to capture and torture the Italian by branding his face and crushing his hand. Palidori floods the island and kidnaps Golden's little daughter Margery. Twelve years later in New York a Masked One rescues Margery from Legar and takes her to her father's home. Legar sends Golden a demand for the chart. The coveted chart is lost in a fight between Manley and one of Legar's henchmen, but is recovered by the Laughing Mask. Count Da Espares figures in a dubious attempt to entrap Legar and claims to have killed him. Golden's house is dynamited during a masked ball. Legar escapes but Da Espares is crushed in the ruins. Margery rescues the Laughing Mask from the police. Manley finds Margery not indifferent to his love. He saves her from Mauki's poisoned arrows. Manley plans a mock funeral which fails to accomplish the desired purpose, the capture of the Iron Claw and his gang. Margery is saved from death at the hands of the Iron Claw by the Laughing Mask. An attempt by the Iron Claw to blow up the O'Mara cottage is frustrated in the nick of time. The Laughing Mask discloses his identity to Margery. Margery overhears the police's plan to take the Laughing Mask prisoner and hastens to warn him. They escape both the police and the Iron Claw. Later the Laughing Mask is almost taken while with Margery at her home. He eludes capture: Margery's father tells her that the Mask has met death. A mysterious woman frightens Legar's henchman into a promise of confession to clear the Laughing Mask. She meets Margery and discloses herself to that young lady as David Manley. Legar and his gang get possession of some loot and escape, taking Margery with them. The Laughing Mask adds to his mysteriousness by once more saving her from death. Margery rescues the chart of the Van Horn loot. The police attempt to arrest David as the Laughing Mask. The Masks appears on the scene. David saves Margery and her friends from Legar's henchmen, one of whom loses his life trying to escape.

SEVENTEENTH EPISODE.

THE VANISHING FAKER.

The staid Wilson, who in his many years of faithful service as butler in the Golden household had seen many strange and unusual happenings, was at that moment decidedly perplexed. Unless his beloved young mistress had been suddenly bereft of her senses why was she indulging in such queer and childish antics out there in the rose garden.

As Wilson turned from the window sadly shaking his old head the object of his solicitous anxiety turned to her red-faced companion.

"I think I understand the code fairly well now," she said with quiet satisfaction, "and you certainly have been a very efficient teacher."

"Don't mention it, Miss Golden," answered her flattered companion.

The man speaking in this jocular vein was the redoubtable Captain Brackett of headquarters, who had taken upon himself, to the exclusion of all other duties, the self-assigned task of rounding up that mocking and elusive personage known as the Laughing Mask.

A thick-set detective now came briskly down the grass-bordered path and respectfully saluted his chief. After a low-toned conference with this man, Captain Brackett excused himself and hurried away. Left alone, Margery sat down on a rustic bench close by a flowering bush of fragrant lilacs, her hands toying idly with the mirror as she gave herself up to her not altogether pleasing thoughts. For these thoughts, in large measure, concerned her father's secretary, David Manley, and of late she had been greatly disappointed in that young man.

* * * * *

The silver-backed mirror slipped from the fingers of the abstracted girl and dropped with a little clatter on the graveled walk at her feet. Roused from her reverie she stooped to pick it up, and as she did so a curious thing happened. Reflected in that circular hand-glass was the image of a man, peering out through an opening in the lilac bush. Covering his face was the familiar yellow mask with the laughing mouth-slit. More determined than ever to ascertain the identity of her mysterious protector, Margery quickly dodged around the lilac bush, hoping by this flank movement to take the intruder by surprise. But Margery, herself, was the one surprised, for no trace of that masked and evasive figure rewarded her thorough search.

To her further bewilderment she suddenly saw David Manley, dressed in his motorcycle togs, standing on the other side of the strangely productive bush.

"What are you doing here?" she inquired icily. "You seem to have acquired a rather impolite habit of startling people by springing out of the ground quite unexpectedly."

As David reddened under the sting of this cutting remark he realized that Margery's faith in him was decidedly shaken.

"I—I'm awfully sorry I annoyed you, Margery," he stammered apologetically, "but Aunty Ricks over at the old homestead telephoned I could have one of the litter of collie pups—they're prize-winning stock, you know. Before I pick one out I thought I'd ask you if you had any particular preference for markings."

Margery promptly and ungratefully rejected this proposed peace offering.

But despite her cool treatment of Davy, Margery sent a look of tender concern after his dejected figure hurrying toward the garage that would have consoled him greatly, could he have seen it. The next moment that look changed swiftly to one of horrified surprise. Over the top of the ivy-mantled brick wall flanking the garage slowly appeared a man's head and shoulders. Then followed a lean-fingered hand clutching a glittering heavy calibered revolver.

She saw Legar raise the nickeled revolver and squint with deliberate and careful aim over the sights. Before she could utter the cry of warning which was trembling on her lips the revolver in Legar's hand was suddenly lowered and that malignant-faced outlaw slipped out of sight.

The white-lipped girl saw that Legar's hurried retreat was due to the fact that at the moment he was about to press the trigger of that menacing revolver a liveried chauffeur had emerged from the garage pushing a clumsy-looking motor-cycle. She saw Davy, still in ignorance of his near approach to death, jump into the saddle of the cumbersome affair, which developed a surprising burst of speed as it flashed down the drive and veered sharply onto the macadam highway.

Certain that the unrelenting master criminal would not so readily relinquish his savage purpose of exterminating the young secretary, and more anxious for Davy's safety, than she would admit even to herself, Margery ran lightly to the broad veranda of the manor house and caught up the field glasses which were kept hanging against the wall. Sweeping the long stretch of highway with the powerful lenses, she quickly picked up the straight young figure guiding the racing motor-cycle. With a sigh of relief she saw him nearing the crest of that ridgelike elevation called Seven Oaks hill.

* * * * *

But as she was about to lower the glasses she gave a sudden exclamation of dismay, for the motor-cycle slowed down and came to a stop just on the brow of the hill. The khaki-clad rider dismounted, and after a searching glance about him, proceeded with some difficulty to drag the heavy machine over the stone wall, where it was effectually concealed from the view of any chance passerby. Then he struck off along the top of the ridge in the direction of the row of stately trees standing like sentinels guarding the valley.

Even as Margery stood puzzling over the meaning of these strange manœuvres, a look of startled apprehension came into her eyes as she saw a group of sinister figures slinking along the side of the road a short distance below the house.

She knew she must run as she had never run before, if by taking advantage of a short-cut she hoped to reach Davy before that evil band of gunmen, bent on his destruction.

But even as she was about to burst through the bushes fringing the highway she heard the low murmur of approaching voices and realized her resolute efforts had been in vain. Legar and his fulsome crew of jail-birds had outstripped her in that arduous race.

"He must be in back of those rocks," she heard Legar say in positive tones, "and if we go out along the ridge he is going to plug a couple of us before we get him. The best way is to go down the hill and circle around back of him."

It flashed into the mind of the hidden eavesdropper that one chance yet remained to save her father's secretary from a shower of bullets fired from a cowardly ambush. By running directly along the crest of the ridge she might still reach Davy before the band of savage marauders, who were seeking to creep up on him by a more circuitous route.

But at that moment the straggly bush at which she had clutched to steady her precarious footing suddenly uprooted in her hand, and, flinging up her arms in a vain effort to regain her toppling balance, she went jolting down the sharp declivity into the midst of the astonished gunmen.

"Get that she mountain-goat and get her quick!" Legar stormed at his vicious followers.

One of the younger gangsters made a flying leap after the agile girl, who now had a start of several yards. As she frantically scrambled up the broken slope, she could hear the heavy, crunching steps of her pursuer coming closer and closer. She could hear the profane encouragement shouted by Legar's men to their straining companion. Then, with the goal almost within reach, her overtaxed strength commenced to fail. Her struggles became weaker, and the world seemed clouded with a strange darkness. She heard the sound of heavy breathing and felt a rude hand clutching at her arm.

Even as that offensive hand started roughly dragging her back, a pistol cracked out of the enveloping darkness and the gripping fingers suddenly relaxed their hold.

When the mist finally cleared from Margery's eyes she expected to see the familiar figure of David Manley standing by her side. But when her rescuer turned from gazing cautiously and intently into the valley it was with an involuntary gasp of surprise that she perceived his face was covered by a yellow cambric mask.

* * * * *

"We are going to have a fight on our hands in a minute," he said quietly. "Legar and his men are getting ready to rush the place."

Almost as he spoke, a group of determined and grimly silent figures, each armed with a formidable-looking revolver, came storming up the peaceful hillside. The Laughing Mask, with a quick movement, drew his companion to a place of safety. Then he leaned slightly over the natural stone breast-work and leveled his black automatic at the foremost of the oncoming bandits.

With the spiteful crack of the pistol that figure stopped short, wavered uncertainly for a moment, and then plunged headlong into the valley. From that advancing line of gangsters came a sharp fusillade of answering shots, but the man in the mask seemed to bear a charmed life. He continued to pump his automatic in apparent indifference to the rain of bullets flattening against the rocks about him. A second gunman spun about in his tracks, and dropping heavily, caught on a projection, where he hung limply suspended.

When the third of Legar's evil soldiery dropped his revolver, and with a howl of pain clapped his hand to his shoulder, his companions broke and scurried for cover, followed by their blaspheming captain. Legar's attempt to rally his demoralized forces to a fresh attack was apparently futile, for there followed a long and oppressive silence. But as the Laughing Mask warily raised his head for a brief reconnaissance of the situation, a bullet whistling perilously close to his ear gave warning that his hidden enemies were decidedly on the alert.

He flung up his automatic for a quick shot at the sniper whom he saw half-concealed behind a tree trunk. But only a dull click followed his pressure on the trigger. Margery's defender hastily explored his pockets, but his search proving fruitless.

As he turned to tell her of the desperate situation confronting them, he could not repress an exclamation of startled surprise. For at this most danger-fraught hour of her existence, he saw Margery Golden apparently amusing herself with a round hand mirror.

"Isn't this a rather ill-chosen time for such childish diversions?" he inquired a little sternly.

The preoccupied girl continued for a full moment to turn and twist that ever-shifting mirror before she spoke.

"This childish diversion, as you call it may be the only means of saving our lives," was her calm answer. "I heard that click that meant your last cartridge, and I am trying to heliograph for help."

She resumed her quick movements that sent the long beams of light radiating out across the valley. Suddenly they saw an automobile filled with passengers turn off the highway and wind rapidly up the drive. They saw the distant figures of the men as they got out of that machine and started to enter the house. Then the bulky figure in the lead stopped abruptly and concentrated his attention on that faint spot of light flickering on the side of the veranda. After a moment he turned and spoke excitedly to the little group around him.

It was apparent the stalwart police captain had interpreted those dancing splashes of light into the frantic call from Seven Oaks hill for badly needed help.

Throwing aside his useless weapon, the Laughing Mask seized a heavy rock and hurled it down upon the advancing group, now half-way up the slope. He followed this by another granite projectile, and still another. But it was an easy matter for the attackers to dodge these clumsy missiles, and it was evident that at best only a brief respite could be gained by this medieval method of warfare. One of the gangsters drew a deliberate bead on the exposed figure of the Laughing Mask, but Legar struck up his arm before he could fire.

"I want to snare those birds alive," Margery heard him grimly announce.

Then, with a concerted rush, the besiegers of that rocky citadel covered the remaining distance and came swarming over the roughhewn battlements. The Laughing Mask threw a protecting arm about his slender comrade and stood waiting for the shock of hand-to-hand conflict. But even as contaminating hands were reached out toward the shrinking girl there came the sound of many feet pounding along the ridge.

"Beat it, the bulls are comin'!" shouted one of the gangsters as a group of flying figures charged down upon them. Out of that inferno of raging fighters whose lurid oaths were punctured by revolver shots and the crash of heavy clubs on thick skulls, two men detached themselves and made a quick dash for liberty. The scar-marked fugitive, with two detectives close at his heels, succeeded in reaching the highway. Here he seized upon the motorcycle belonging to David Manley, and the next moment its chugging explosions woke the echoes, as with a flying leap he was in the saddle and rocketing down the road.

The other refugee, who wore a yellow mask, was honored by the hot chase of the russet-faced Captain Brackett himself. Making straight for a huge, round bowlder standing in solitary isolation, he outstripped his somewhat portly pursuer and dodged around the globular mass of stone.

A little later that self-possessed young woman was sitting peacefully on the wide and shady veranda of her father's home when David Manley, still in his cycling togs, came up the steps toward her. In his arms was a lumpish and wriggling collie puppy. Margery fixed on him a stern look of interrogation.

"What were you doing at Seven Oaks hill this morning?" she inquired brusquely.

Davy's eyes fell before the direct gaze of his inquisitor.

"I haven't been near Seven Oaks hill today," he replied slowly, after a little pause. "I have been over to Aunty Ricks ever since I talked with you this morning. I thought you might change your mind about wanting a puppy, so I picked out the best of the lot for you."

As Margery rose to her feet there came into her face an expression of intense scorn.

"This is the second deliberate falsehood you have told me," she replied, making each word a stab, "and I do not care to accept a gift of any kind from your hands." As she finished speaking the wrathful girl turned and swept into the house, leaving a saddened young man absently holding a sprawling collie puppy in his arms.

THE LICE OF CHANCE.

David Manley was decidedly unhappy. And his dejected spirits were due entirely to the fact that he had fallen under the scornful displeasure of a certain adorable young woman who had caught him in a deliberate and unwarranted falsehood.

Following his disastrous rout at the battle of Seven Oaks hill, their one-armed enemy had seemingly declared a truce, and now the gentle Mrs. Golden, in the hope that it might prove a distraction for the deeply brooding girl, planned a gay lawn fete, to which the whole countryside was invited. Under the stimulus of preparation for this elaborate affair, Margery's drooping spirits revived to a certain extent. But in thinking that Legar would for long relinquish his relentless purpose to revenge, they had sadly misjudged that vicious master-criminal.

From certain inside sources he learned of the proposed festivities, and at once decided the opportune moment had arrived for him to strike, and strike hard. Among the pernicious crew which did his bidding was a swarthy-faced Neapolitan bomb-setter known as Black Tony. Because of this man's proclivities for high explosives he was selected as the particular instrument for the consummation of Legar's iniquitous scheme.

A little later, in the Owl's subterranean retreat, he was receiving his final instructions from the lips of his scar-marked leader. Black Tony might well prove a pliant and dangerous tool in skilled hands, but he was sadly deficient in that initiative essential for any work more complicated than dynamiting the grocery shops of his extortion-resisting compatriots. For this reason Legar had prepared a rough diagram, which he now carefully explained to the fugitive-eyed blackmailer.

That this diabolical undertaking was entirely to the liking of Black Tony was evidenced by his evil, yellow-toothed grin as he took the paper from Legar's fingers and placed it in his pocket. Carrying a small and well-worn black bag, he started blithely forth on his terrible errand of destruction.

Dressed in a rusty tuxedo, the supposed waiter emerged from the gayly striped marquee where the long supper table was receiving its finishing touches and paused for a moment on his way to the small service tent which was pitched near by. His eyes roved over that assemblage much as the eyes of a cold-blooded butcher might appraise a flock of sheep herded for slaughter. As his glance rested upon the massive oak towering over the refreshment tent, he made a little grimace of evil satisfaction.

Several feet from its base the great trunk had been nearly sawn through by Legar's picked henchmen. And now their ruthless handiwork had been supplemented by the charge of powerful explosive which waited only the spark of ignition to send that huge oak patriarch crashing down upon the flimsy affair of canvas under its branches.

The dark-skinned Italian, exulting over the successful completion of the first part of his deadly mission, stood amidst a scene of wonderous beauty. High in the heavens swung the full moon, casting its mellow effulgence over shimmering lake and wooded hill. Dispelling the wavering shadows were myriads of softly glowing lights, festooning the trees and bespangling the shrubbery. From the rose garden came the sound of gently splashing fountains as they flung their silvery cascades into the scented air. Beautifully gowned women and their somber clad escorts, danced on the velvety lawns to the softly swelling music of the great orchestra, or strolled arm in arm about this brilliant land of enchantment.

A slender, golden-haired girl was the center of a laughing group. As she caught sight of something moving at her feet she stooped and picked up a sleepy and blinking-eyed collie puppy, which she held snuggled in her arms for a moment.

"Now, Sandy," she admonished, as she set him down, "it is time all good little dogs were in bed, so run home as fast as you can."

The dutiful Sandy started for the house in obedience to the commands of his mistress, but as he passed the caterer's service tent sundry whiffs and odors assailed his nostrils with an insistent temptation that was not to be denied. He quietly slipped through that inviting opening and, finding no one to dispute him, nosed inquisitively into various hampers of savory edibles. As the clumsy puppy pumped against an improvised table consisting of a board resting on two barrels, a large bowl containing a siruplike mixture toppled onto his back and deluged him with its entire contents.

At that moment there entered the tent a swarthy Italian dressed in the garb of a waiter. Either through a doggish distrust of this forbidding figure or because of a guilty dread of the punishment his recent mischief might bring, the sirup-drenched puppy slunk into a dark corner of the tent and waited for Black Tony to leave. But that worthy showed no immediate intention of departure. Instead he seated himself on a cracker box and studied a small square of paper with every evidence of satisfaction.

He made a movement to stuff that soiled bit of parchment into his hip pocket, but in his haste he missed the pocket and the paper fell to the ground, where a puff of wind, creeping under the tent, fluttered it under the nose of the frightened puppy. He sniffed at it curiously, but the gluelike substance now soaking through his shaggy coat was a matter needing much more urgent attention. Forgetting the menace of that repellent stranger, he rolled frantically on his back, endeavouring to rid himself of that cohering and exasperating liquid with which he was smeared. His long, sticky hairs caught up that scrap of paper, which by his distracted wallowing, was worked into his neckband, until it clung with burrlike tenacity.

Although Black Tony was in ignorance that his incriminating diagram had been appropriated in this odd manner, he had an inherent dislike for all animals, which he now manifested by bestowing a well directed kick with his heavy boot upon the struggling Sandy. The injured and much aggrieved puppy gave one yelp of pained surprise and darted out of the tent. With drooping tail and equally drooping spirits, he started as fast as his short legs could carry him for the home of Aunty Ricks, which was the place of his nativity, and where no such brutal treatment as this had ever been meted out to him.

The maltreated Sandy, reaching the old gray farmhouse which had formerly been his home, raced through the open door into the cheerful living room where a somewhat dejected young man was sitting with an elderly, kindly-faced woman.

"Sakes alive, if it ain't that pup come back home!" she ejaculated.

Her younger-eyed companion immediately saw that something was amiss with the pet he had bestowed upon Margery Golden as a parting gift.

Then he saw the scrap of paper sticking in the dog's matted hair and his face grew serious. Perhaps the one he loved was in danger and in this strange way had sent a message asking his help. With swift fingers he disentangled the paper and, smoothing out its gummy creases, studied it with frowning intensity. What he saw was a rough sketch of a large field tent, with a tree outlined close beside it.

To the puzzled-eyed young man came a sudden and startled comprehension of those apparently meaningless drawings. Only that afternoon he had passed the great manor house and had seen the preparations for the lawn fete to which he had received no invitation. He had noted the striped marquee put up directly under the mammoth oak.

That time would undoubtedly be the supper hour. Davy's face went white as he hurriedly glanced at the clock on the mantel. A fearful apprehension seized him that it might already be too late to prevent the frightful massacre planned by the one-armed criminal. Paying no heed to the anxious queries of his wondering companion, he rushed from that room in a frenzy of dread foreboding. As he flung himself upon his pulsating motorcycle and shot out into the darkness. His fear would have been a hundredfold intensified could he have seen the murderous Italian, who at that moment touched a lighted match to the end of the time fuse projecting from the nearly severed oak.

It was a race between a spark of fire eating its way up the evershortening fuse and a wildly driven motorcycle lurching through the night. The stakes of that desperate race were precious human lives. Once the race was nearly lost, as the pounding machine missed by a hair's breadth a heavy touring car with vision-blinding headlights. Then it careened into the driveway of the brilliant lighted grounds, raced madly across the level stretch of lawn and into the very tent itself before its white-lipped rider leaped from the saddle.

"Run, all of you! Run for your lives!" he cried frantically.

As his meaning dawned upon the startled guests they stampeded from that threatened tent like a flock of fear-crazed sheep. Even as they cleared the guy-ropes a dull, muffled detonation split the air and the stricken oak swayed unsteadily for an instant; then it came toppling down on those deserted walls of canvas with a roar like the mighty crash of thunder clouds.

As David Manley relinquished his hold on the white-faced girl whose life he had saved, Enoch Golden grasped him tremulously by the hand in silent thanks for their deliverance from disaster. Margery turned to him a little shyly.

"I don't know how to thank you for what you have done, Davy," she said impulsively.

But the deeply hurt young man only acknowledged her gratitude with a stiffly formal bow as he turned and strode away into the darkness.

(To be continued.)

Having read this story you will see these scenes depicted at the OLYMPIA CINEMA

Copyright, 1915, by Arthur Stringer.

ABOUT

YOUR XMAS HOLIDAYS

IF YOU THINK IT IS NOT MERELY THE MONEY THAT COUNTS, BUT HOW WORTHWHILE THE ENTERTAINMENT IS, THEN THE OLYMPIA IS YOUR PLACE DURING THE HOLIDAYS.

THE IRON CLAW

HOW MUCH IT CAN ENTERTAIN

FOR WHAT IT GETS BUT NOT HOW MUCH IT CAN GET FOR WHAT IT ENTERTAINS IS THE IDEA ON WHICH OLYMPIA HAS FOUNDED ITS SUCCESS.

SEE AND SUPREMELY ENJOY.

THE WORLD'S BEST PICTURES.

The Mystery Serial that has baffled every one.

AT THE OLYMPIA CINEMA SANDHURST Rd. (WEST).

TWO FURTHER EPISODES (6000 feet) of the IRON CLAW your eyes will jump right open when you see and marvel at these concluding chapters no matter whether you have seen the previous ones or not

START NO. V.

THE OTHER ITEMS ARE PICTURES OF

SWEETNESS—STRENGTH
ROMANCE—COMEDY
NEWS—EVENTS

We bet you can't find a better combination for the price.

NOT A LAX MOMENT.

XMAS MATINEES ON MONDAY AND TUESDAY AT 5-15.

JUST FOUND ! !

One Eastern Miraculous Tonic !

If you find yourself week physically and if you wish to be cured and get strong, without drugging yourself, you are advised to consult Diploma-holder Unani Khandani Hakim S. M. JAFFRI, (Irani), Building Gowindji Thakarsey Moolji Bhatia Griha, opposite late American India Cinama, Sandaurst Road, Bombay between 9—12 a.m. and 5—8 p.m.

For special private consultations, you can call at the branch office (on appointment by correspondence.)

If consultation not convenient, use one box of my Eastern Miraculous Tonic.

Price.—One box, each Rs. 10.

P. S.—While ordering the Eastern Tonic, please do not forget to state your ailment, otherwise the medicine won't be dispatched.

In Press—

AUDIT PROGRAMMES AND REFERENCES

Under the Indian Companies' Act 1913. Indispensible to Practitioners. Lawyers and all those handling Joint Stock Companies Accounts.

Inspections invited.

Sold by

S. GOVIND & Co.,

Sandhurst Road, Girgaum, Bombay.

LAMPS & FANCY GOODS.

SHOW ROOM

SPECIALITIES.

New varieties of fancy Dinner and Tea sets, Glass and Enamel ware, Cutlery and Plated ware, and all kinds of Stoves, etc. are always in stock.

Particular attention will be paid to mofussil orders.

Send your orders as a trial to

CHINA AND LAMP-WARE SHOW ROOM

239, Hornby Road, Next to Messrs. Beesho & Co.

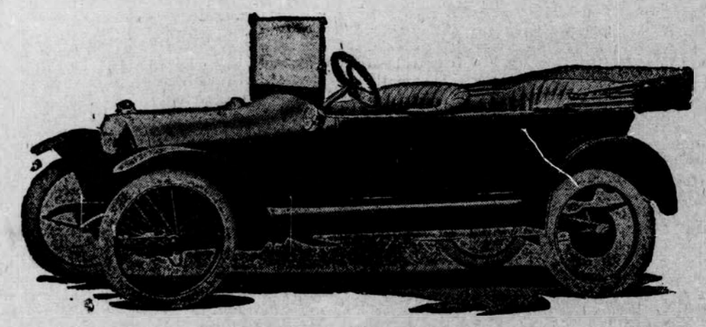
Digitized by Maharashtra State Archives from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

BRISCOE

PRESENT PRICE, Rs. 3,750.

THE ECONOMY CAR.

29 miles per gallon.



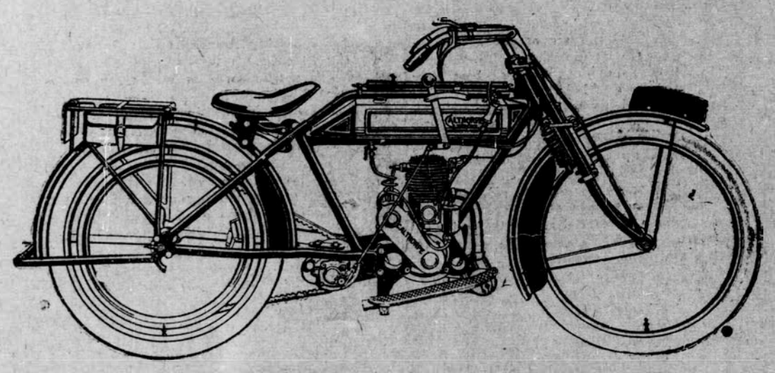
Brief Specification.—107 in. Wheelbase, 4-Cylinder Motor, Bore and Stroke $3\frac{1}{8}$" by $5\frac{1}{8}$" Magneto Ignition; Engine Bearings Bronze, Leather Cone Clutch, Full Floating Rear Axle, Extra Long Semi-Elliptic springs, Electric Starting and Lighting, Three Point Suspension, 3 Forward Gears and Reverse 30" by $3\frac{1}{2}$" Tyres, Detachable Rims, Stream Line Body, Colour French Grey, equipment complete in every way, weight 1,900 lbs.

CALTHORPE

Rs. 500 to „ 1,100

$2\frac{1}{4}$ to 4 h. p. Single and Twin Cylinder Models.

THE IDEAL MOUNT



FOR SOLO OR SIDE CAR WORK

$2\frac{1}{2}$ h. p., 2-Stroke, 2-Speed, Rs. 600.

Ask for particulars and testimonials from

THE SOLE AGENTS :

A. H. WHEELER & Co.

HORNBY ROAD, **BOMBAY.**

Telephone : 2351 **Also at Allahabad and Calcutta.** **Telegrams : BOOKSTALLS"**

Printed and published by JOHN E. TITUS, for the INDIAN NEWSPAPER Co., Ltd., at the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" Press, Mahim Bunder Road, Fish Bunder.